

16 JULY 1926



Annual Report on the Police of the City of Bombay for the Year 1925

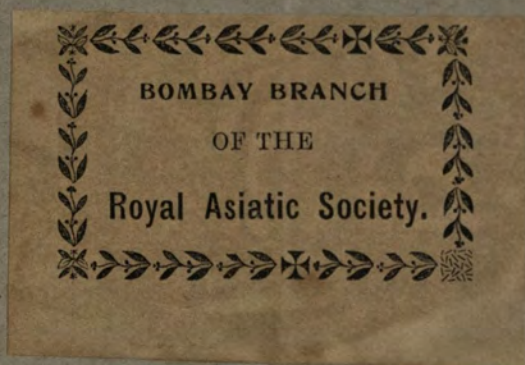
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BOMBAY

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1926

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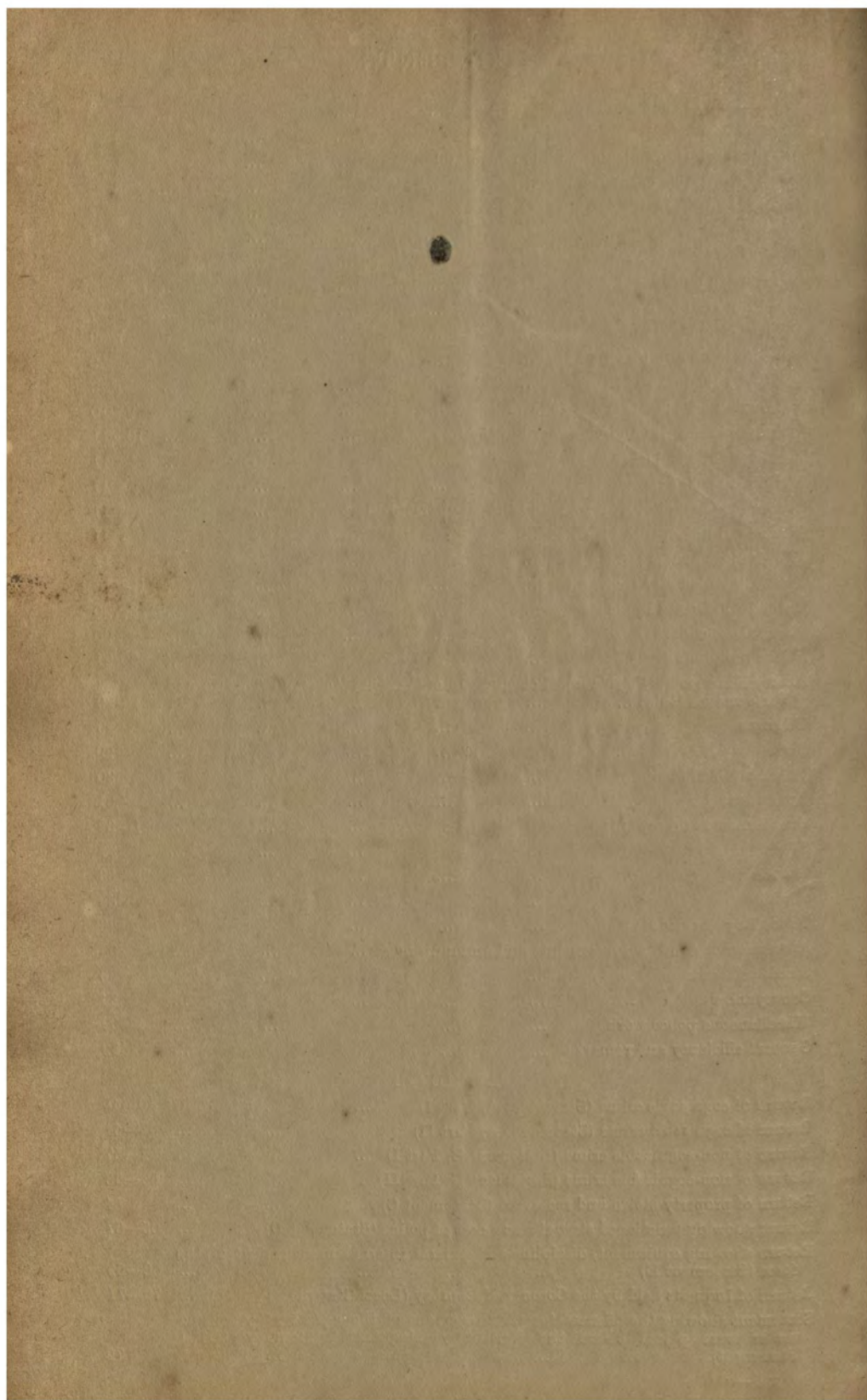


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No. 5295/7 of 1926.

From

P. A. KELLY, ESQUIRE, C.I.E.,
Commissioner of Police,
Bombay;

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT
OF BOMBAY,
Home Department,
Bombay.

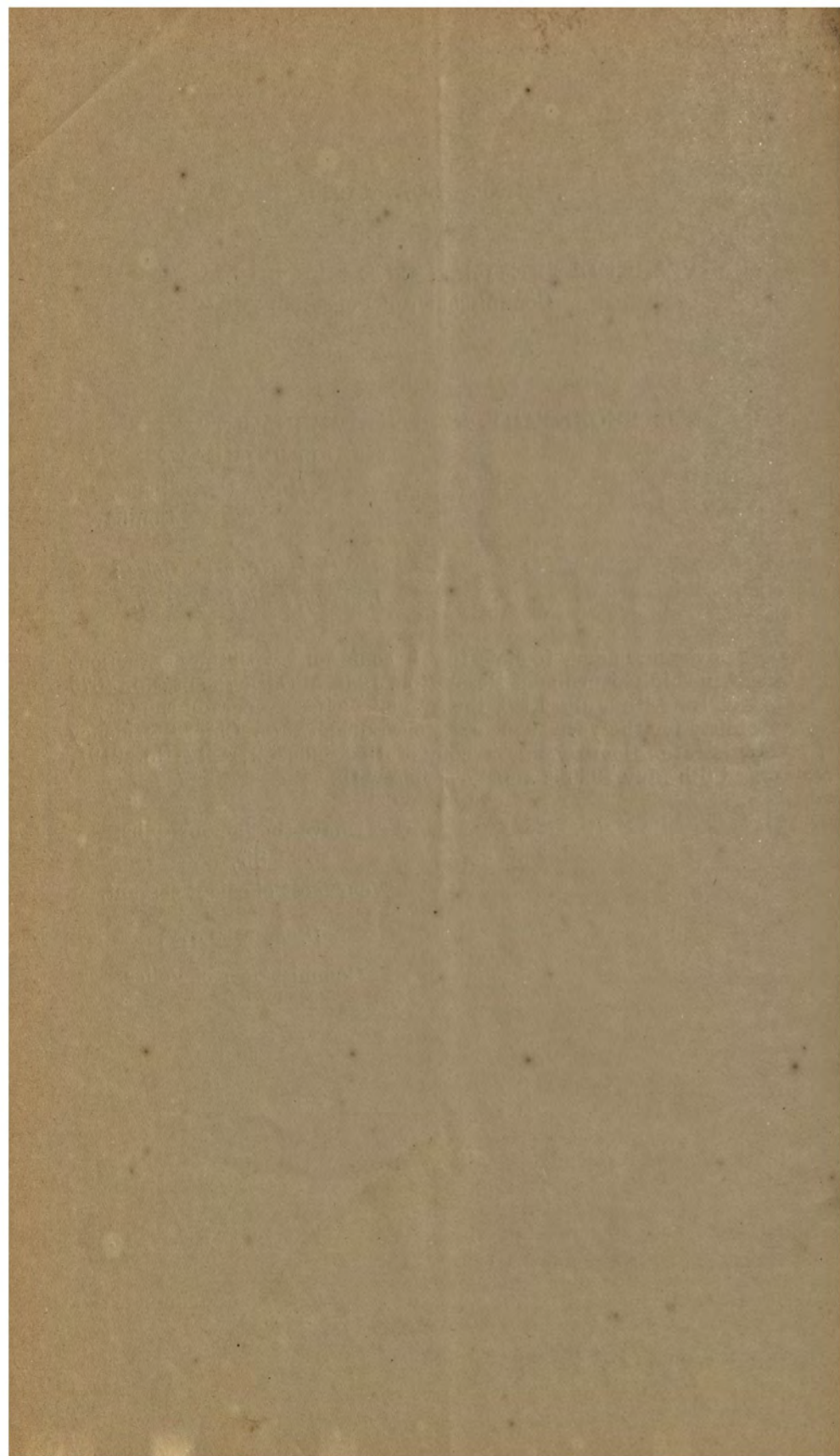
*Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 20th May 1926.*

Sir,

I have the honour to state that in conformity with the instructions contained in Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 4075 dated the 14th July 1886, the Annual Police Report of the City of Bombay for the year 1925 was forwarded to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and a copy of that officer's reply No. 2191, dated 6th May 1926 is appended herewith.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.



No. 2191 of 1926.

From

THE CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE,
Bombay;

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
Bombay.

Bombay, 6th May 1926.

MEMORANDUM.

The undersigned presents compliments to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and has the honour to return herewith the Police Administration Report for the year 1925 together with this office letter* No. 2192 dated the 6th May 1926 addressed to the Secretary to Government, Home Department, Bombay.

(Signed) S. S. RANGNEKAR,
Chief Presidency Magistrate,
Bombay.

(True copy.)

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

* Not printed.

No. 4481/7 of 1926.

From

P. A. KELLY, Esq., C.I.E.,
Commissioner of Police, Bombay ;

To

C. G. ADAM, Esq., B.A., C.S.I., I.C.S.,
Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department, Bombay.

*Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 30th April 1926.*

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the work of the Bombay City Police for the year 1925 with the usual statements as appendices.

2. I was in charge of the office of the Commissioner of Police throughout the year.

The Deputy Commissioners were :—

Special Branch

... Khan Bahadur Kavasji J. Petigara
from 1st January to 18th January.
Mr. J. R. Jacob from 19th January
to 1st October.
Khan Bahadur Kavasji J. Petigara
from 2nd October to 5th Nov-
ember.
Mr. J. R. Jacob from 6th November
to the end of the year.

Crime Branch

... Mr. E. L. Cauty.

Divisions

... Mr. H. S. Needham from 1st
January to 1st October and from
6th November to the end of the
year.
Mr. J. R. Jacob from 2nd October to
5th November.

Port

... Mr. C. E. Lynch-Blosse from 1st
January to 13th March.
Mr. M. J. Giles from 14th March
to 3rd November.
Mr. F. E. Sharp from 4th Nov-
ember to the end of the year.

I give below a list of the Police Divisions showing the various areas comprised in the jurisdiction of each Division :—

A Division ... Colaba, Fort South, Fort North, Esplanade
and Dhobi Talao.

B ,, ... Market, Mandvi, Chuckla, Umerkhadi and
Dongri.

- C Division ... Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Gamdevi.
D ,, ... Mazagaon, Tarwady, Kamatipura, New Nagpada, Mahaluxmi and Jacob Circle.
E ,, ... Parel and Matunga.
F ,, ... Mahim and Worli.
H & I Divisions ... Bombay Harbour and Docks.
L Division ... Head Quarters—Armed and Unarmed Police.
M ,, ... Mounted Police.

3. Cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the year numbered 135,827 against 133,853 in 1924 and 122,086 in 1923. The subjoined table gives details of the total volume of crime in 1924 and 1925 :—

	1924.				
	Cognizable.			Non-cognizable.	Total crime.
	Police.	Magisterial.	Total.		
Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy ...	1	.....	1	.....	1
Class I	89	.....	89	35	124
„ II	874	.....	874	.....	874
„ III	2,411	1	2,412	.....	2,412
„ IV	101	56	157	2,230	2,387
„ V	7,714	207	7,921	46	7,967
Total ...	11,190	264	11,454	2,311	13,765
Class VI	88,462	12,739	101,201	18,887	120,088
Grand Total ...	99,652	13,003	112,655	21,198	133,853

	1925.				
	Cognizable.			Non-cognizable.	Total crime.
	Police.	Magisterial.	Total.		
Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy ...	1	.....	1	.....	1
Class I	63	.....	63	9	72
„ II	899	4	903	.....	903
„ III	1,823	.....	1,823	.....	1,823
„ IV	67	27	94	1,292	1,386
„ V	6,750	156	6,906	23	6,929
Total ...	9,603	187	9,790	1,324	11,114
Class VI	91,026	13,132	104,158	20,555	124,713
Grand Total ...	100,629	13,319	113,948	21,879	135,827

The total increase over last year's figures amounts to 1,974 while in 1924 the increase over the figures of 1923 was 11,767. The increase mainly falls under Class VI.

4. The total number of cognizable cases of all classes reported to the Police during the year was 100,629
Statement A, Part I, against 99,652 in 1924 and 90,642 in
Police cognizable cases. 1923.

Under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) there were 9,603 cases against 11,190 in 1924 and 11,394 in 1923.

Under Class VI, 91,026 cases were reported against 88,462 in 1924 and 79,248 in 1923.

5. Including 1,015 cases pending from the previous year *plus* 47 cases of previous years again brought on
Police cognizable to the register during the year, there were
cases for disposal. 101,691 cases for disposal during the year
under report against 100,930 in 1924 and 91,718 in 1923.

Of the total cases for disposal, 10,039 fell under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) and 91,652 under Class VI.

While the total figure of cognizable crime for 1925, 100,629, shows an increase of 977 compared with 1924 and an increase of 9,987 compared with 1923, an analysis of the figures will show that the results are in fact satisfactory. The total of 100,629 cases is made up of 9,603 Indian Penal Code cases and 91,026 Local Act cases. The Indian Penal Code cases consist of offences against the State, offences against the person, offences against property. They are offences against society which it is the primary duty of the police to prevent, or if they are committed, to detect. The Local Act cases are mainly breaches of rules or bye-laws made under various Local Acts such as the Police Act, the Municipal Act, the Gambling Act, the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, etc. The chief concern of the police must always be the Indian Penal Code cases. If the figures are unduly high and remain high or show a tendency to increase, the criminals are clearly more than a match for the police; if the figures are low or if there is a progressive improvement, the police may reasonably claim that they have crime under control or are in process of getting it under control. On the other hand an increase in Local Act cases does not mean an increase in crime; it merely means that the police are more active; a decrease in Local Act cases does not mean a decrease in crime; it means that the police are less active than they might be. In fact the best indication of the efficiency of the police is a substantial decrease in Indian Penal Code cases and a substantial increase in Local Act cases.

In 1925 the number of Indian Penal Code cases was the lowest recorded since the year 1917; the number of Local Act cases was the highest ever recorded as far as our records show. Every police station in the City except two showed a fall in Indian Penal Code cases; the two police stations which showed a rise were Dadar and Kingsway, both of which are in areas which are rapidly being developed and in which the population is increasing and the

increases were only 12 in each case. There was a substantial decrease in every class of preventible offence, rioting, dacoity, robbery, house-breaking and theft. The actual figures may be seen in paragraph 10. The total decrease in 1925 as compared with the previous year was 1,587. I give below the figures of crime under the Indian Penal Code and under the Local Acts since 1917 for ready reference :—

Year.	Indian Penal Code Cases, Classes I to V.	Local Act Cases, Class VI.	Total.
1918	9,776	54,428	64,204
1919	11,543	55,567	67,110
1920	11,642	55,371	67,013
1921	11,247	62,097	73,344
1922	11,348	70,729	82,077
1923	11,394	79,248	90,642
1924	11,190	88,462	99,652
1925	9,603	91,026	100,629

I make these remarks because the report is published and without some explanation the public may not find it easy to understand the figures, and also because a wrong impression appears to prevail in some quarters about the state of crime. Twice in the last few months it has been my lot to sit and listen to a very highly placed official stating in the course of a speech that serious crime in the City of Bombay was steadily increasing while the following are the preliminary remarks of a Bombay paper in reporting an alleged assault :—

“Bombay is becoming a second New York in regard to the amount of crime that is committed every day. Although the evil has not yet reached the sand-bagging stage, other means of hold-up approaching the sand-bag are beginning to be used for robbing unwary citizens.”

6. The total number of excluded cases for the year 1925 was 783 against 2,709 in 1924 and 1,377 in 1923; Police cognizable cases struck off. of these, 276 fell under the Indian Penal Code and 507 under Class VI against 485 and 2,224 in the preceding year. Of the excluded cases, 64 were declared to be false as compared with 70 in 1924 and 89 in 1923.

In 11 cases compensation ranging from Rs. 10 to 50 was awarded to the accused by the Magistracy under section 553, Criminal Procedure Code. The percentage of excluded cases to cases reported works out to 0.78.

Eight complainants were prosecuted under section 182, Indian Penal Code, with the result that 2 were convicted, 3 discharged, the charge against one was withdrawn, one absconded and the case against the remaining one was pending.

7. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year was 1,169 as against 1,015 in 1924 and 1,232 in 1923. Pending Police cases.

8. Ninety-nine thousand six hundred and forty-eight Police cases of all classes were classified as true against 97,171 in 1924 and 89,056 in 1923. Of these, 92,904 resulted in conviction giving a percentage of 93·23 as compared with 92·31 in 1924 and 91·08 in 1923.

Under the Indian Penal Code, 9,425 cases were classified as true against 10,706 in 1924 and 11,088 in 1923. Of these, 4,033 resulted in conviction giving a percentage of 42·79 against 41·40 in 1924 and 41·55 in 1923.

Under Class VI, 90,223 cases were classified as true. Of these, 88,871 ended in conviction giving a percentage of 98·50 against 98·61 in 1924 and 98·12 in 1923.

The percentage of true cases to cases reported stands at 99·02.

9. The total number of cases of all classes remaining undetected at the end of the year under report was 4,207 against 5,048 in 1924 and 5,290 in 1923. The percentage of non-detection works out to 4·14 against 5·00 in 1924 and 5·77 in 1923.

10. *Class I—Offences against the State, etc.*—In this class there were 83 cases for disposal including 18 cases pending from the preceding year *plus* two cases of the previous years again brought on to the register against 99 in 1924 and 113 in 1923. Convictions were obtained in 54 cases as against 50 in 1924.

The decrease occurred under the following heads:—

	1924.	1925.
Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	10	7
Other offences against public justice	21	15
Rioting or unlawful assembly	33	13
Personating public servant or soldier	18	16

On the other hand the heads "Offences relating to coin" and "Offences relating to currency notes, etc.," show a slight increase of 1 and 3 cases respectively.

Class II—Serious offences against the person.—Under this head there were 960 cases for disposal including 55 cases pending from the preceding year *plus* 6 cases of the previous years again brought on to the register as compared with 933 in 1924 and 1,002 in 1923. Convictions were obtained in 323 cases as against 303 in 1924.

The following heads are responsible for the increase:—

	1924.	1925.
Rape by a person other than the husband .	8	16
Grievous hurt	243	271
Hurt	290	306
Kidnapping, etc.	65	70

On the other hand the following heads indicate a decrease:—

	1924.	1925.
Culpable homicide ...	11	9
Unnatural offence ...	19	14
Administering stupefying drug to cause hurt ...	9	6
Criminal force to public servant, etc. ..	57	37

Class III—Serious offences against the person and property or against property only.—Including 86 cases pending from the preceding year *plus* 11 cases of the previous years again brought on to the register, there were 1,920 cases for disposal against 2,485 in 1924 and 2,419 in 1923. Convictions were obtained in 408 cases as against 532 in 1924.

There is an all round decrease in this class as shown below:—

	1924.	1925.
Dacoity, etc. ...	15	...
Robbery ...	218	117
Serious mischief, etc. ...	7	5
Mischief by killing, poisoning, etc. ...	2	1
Lurking house-trespass, etc. ...	2,169	1,700

Class IV—Minor offences against the person.—In this category there were 69 cases including 2 cases pending from the preceding year as against 105 in 1924 and 93 in 1923. Convictions were obtained in 10 cases as against 19 in 1924.

There was a decrease in both the heads of this class as follows:—

	1924.	1925.
Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	81	53
Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	20	14

Class V—Minor offences against property.—Including 229 cases pending from the preceding year *plus* 27 cases of the previous years again brought on to the register, there were 7,006 cases for disposal as against 7,978 in 1924 and 8,246 in 1923. Convictions were obtained in 3,237 cases as against 3,527 in 1924.

All the heads in this class have contributed to the decrease as under:—

	1924.	1925.
Theft ...	6,150	5,444
Criminal breach of trust ...	801	679
Receiving stolen property ...	231	216
Cheating ...	519	402
Criminal or house trespass, etc. ...	13	9

Class VI—Other offences not specified above.—This class comprised 91,652 cases inclusive of 625 cases pending from the preceding year *plus* one case of the previous year again brought on to the register as compared with 89,329 in 1924 and 79,843 in 1923. Convictions were obtained in 88,871 cases as against 85,266 in 1924.

11. There were 67 cases of murder and attempted murder including 5 cases pending from the preceding year *plus* 2 cases of the previous years again brought on to the register against 71 in 1924 and 54 in 1923. Of these, 24 ended in conviction, 8 in acquittal, 20 remained undetected (including 12 infanticide cases), 1 was declared to be false, 1 was declared to be mistake of facts, 9 were pending at the close of the year, in 2 cases the accused were declared to be lunatics, in 1 case the accused died and the remaining 1 case was transferred to the District concerned for trial.

There were 10 cases of culpable homicide inclusive of 1 case pending from the preceding year. Of these, 6 ended in conviction, 1 in acquittal, 1 remained undetected and 2 were pending at the close of the year.

Of the 60 murders and attempted murders reported during the year, the victims in 29 cases were males, in 15 females, in 1 a child and in 1 case the victims were a female and 2 children. The remaining 14 were cases of infanticide. The motive of crime in 12 cases was jealousy, in 3 cases gain, in 1 case abduction of a woman and in 1 case to escape from police custody. In the 14 infanticide cases the motive was, apparently, the desire of the mother to conceal her shame. Of the remaining 29 cases, 1 was found to be false, in 2 cases the motive could not be ascertained and in 26 cases the crime was due to quarrels, insanity, etc.

In no case of infanticide was a conviction obtained.

The following cases of murders are worthy of mention :—

(1) One Ibrahim Bavamiya aged about 35 years, resided in Nana Shankar's Wadi, Girgaum Road, with his wife Amirbi aged about 30 years, a step-son Alli aged about 12 years and a daughter Khatiza aged about a month. At about 7 p.m. on 23rd January 1925 Amirbi had a quarrel with her husband over the latter spending money at the race-course and getting money on loan from others. During the quarrel Ibrahim Bavamiya suddenly lost his temper and cut his wife's throat with a knife. With the same knife he then cut the throat of his step-son who was sleeping. Realizing that there was nobody to look after his infant daughter Khatiza he murdered her too. After committing this triple murder, he surrendered himself to the police. He was charged under section 302, Indian Penal Code, and committed to the Sessions. He was sentenced to be hanged by the High Court on the 31st March 1925.

(2) One Ibrahim Abdul Haq *alias* Bachoo, a mill hand, lived in a chawl on Duncan Road. In this chawl also lived a school boy aged 14 years. They were known to each other. Ibrahim

was in the habit of committing sodomy on young boys. On the 4th May 1925 the boy was standing on the road when Ibrahim came up to him and asked him to allow him to have carnal intercourse with him and on the boy refusing he stabbed him with a knife in the neck. The boy was removed to the J. J. Hospital in an unconscious state where, on regaining consciousness, he made a statement against Ibrahim and identified him as his assailant. The incident was also witnessed by a number of persons who subsequently gave evidence in the court on behalf of the prosecution. The boy died in the hospital on the 5th May 1925. The accused was arrested and charged under section 302, Indian Penal Code, before the Second Presidency Magistrate who committed him to the Sessions where he was convicted and sentenced to death on the 19th July 1925.

(3) At about 8-15 p.m. on the 13th August 1925 one Rustam Murzban, a tea shop-keeper, and his partner Abbas Husain were seated in their tea shop at Carnac Road when one Saiyid Kabir Saiyid Nazir aged about 18 years, who bore a grudge against Abbas Husain, entered the shop and rushed at him but on Rustam Murzban intervening he aimed a blow with a large knife at Rustam's head. Rustam protected his head by raising his hand and consequently his right hand was fractured by the blow. Saiyid Kabir then ran into Husain Khalifa Lane followed by Abbas Husain and a large crowd. The assailant then ran into a sweeper's lane. Abbas continued the chase and closed with his assailant when he was stabbed in the heart and died on the spot. On emerging from the sweeper's lane Saiyid Kabir was attacked by the crowd with sticks so he rushed towards Carnac Road flourishing a knife thus preventing the crowd from arresting him. While running away he stabbed three other townsmen. On reaching the junction of Phydhoni and Parel Road he was arrested by Police Constable No. 2780/B who was on traffic duty. In the course of enquiry it was ascertained that four days previous to this occurrence Saiyid Kabir and the deceased had an altercation in the tea shop when the deceased had roughly handled Saiyid Kabir. The accused was charged under sections 302 and 326, Indian Penal Code, before the Sixth Presidency Magistrate who committed him to the High Court Sessions where he was found guilty by the Jury on both the charges but was recommended for mercy on account of his youth. He was accordingly sentenced to transportation for life, under section 302, Indian Penal Code, and to one year's rigorous imprisonment, under section 326, Indian Penal Code.

(4) On the night of 4th October 1925 one Gangaram Manji, aged about 60 years, was sleeping in his sweetmeat shop at the junction of Mumbadevi Tank Road and Kalbadevi Road. At about 3 a.m. the following morning he heard some noise and getting up noticed a Hindu (accused Chiranji Hari) removing his cash-box containing Rs. 138-6-6. He caught the accused and in the struggle which ensued the latter stabbed Gangaram with a knife in the abdomen. On receipt of the information the Police

went to the shop and removed Gangaram to a hospital where he died immediately after admission. The accused Chiranji after the assault ran into a neighbouring house where he was arrested by a townsman. He was charged under sections 393, 398 and 302, Indian Penal Code, and was committed to the High Court Sessions where he was sentenced to death on the 8th December 1925.

12. The Sessions Court tried 119 cases against 123 in 1924 and 170 in 1923. Of these, 92 ended in conviction, 24 in acquittal and 3 were withdrawn. Sessions Cases and persons. These cases involved altogether 152 persons of whom 107 were convicted, 42 were acquitted and the charges against the remaining 3 were withdrawn.

13. I subjoin the usual statement compiled by the Coroner of Bombay of cases of suicide:—

		Male.	Female.
Europeans	... ..	3	...
Native Christians	... ..	6	...
Muhammadans	... ..	19	3
Parsis	... ..	6	3
Hindus	... ..	40	20
Others	... ..	...	1
	Total ...	74	27
	Grand Total ...	101	

During the year the Coroner held 645 inquests as against 657 in 1924 and 634 in 1923.

In exercise of the power vested in them by Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 5819, dated 16th September 1902; the Police disposed of 26 cases of simple accidental deaths against 33 in 1924 and 48 in 1923.

14. Including 611 cases pending from the preceding year, the offences under the special and local laws dealt with by the police numbered 91,182 against 88,951 in 1924 and 79,477 in 1923. Of these, 88,569 ended in conviction. The bulk of these cases fell under the following Acts:—

The Bombay City Police Act,
 The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act,
 The Public Conveyances Act,
 The Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act and
 The City of Bombay Municipal Act.

The offences under other local Acts were comparatively few.

Under the Criminal Tribes Act, 161 cases were dealt with by the Police during the year. Of these, 97 ended in conviction, 6 in

acquittal and the remaining 58 cases were transferred to other Districts for trial.

Two cases of acquittal were based on the same interpretation of the Rules issued under Section 20 of the Criminal Tribes Act. An appeal has since been made to the High Court in one of these cases with the result that the acquittal was set aside and the accused was convicted.

In all 35 persons were sent to Settlements—31 to Ambernath Settlement and 4 to Sholapur Settlement. 43 persons were returned to Hyderabad State under Section 23 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

There is a general tendency on the part of the Magistracy in Bombay to punish offenders in cases under the Criminal Tribes Act with fines. This form of punishment is not likely to have a beneficial effect. This point was emphasised by Government in reviewing the Annual Police Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1924.

Action was taken against 2,139 professional beggars under the provisions of section 121 while 219 beggars were deported under section 27 (2), Bombay City Police Act.

The Bombay Children Act has not yet come into operation but when it does it will enable the Police to deal more effectively with the juvenile beggars.

(1) Six hundred and seventy-six films were examined during Cinematograph Act the year 1925 and 621 were certified for and the Board of exhibition. 55 were certified with endorsements.

(2) Three hundred and seventy-six films passed by other Indian Boards were received for exhibition in Bombay of which two films "After six days" and "Toorkey Hoor" were re-examined by the Board and passed with endorsements.

(3) Four hundred and ninety-nine duplicate certificates were issued.

(4) The Cinematograph Act Fund showed a balance of Rs. 13,297-3-11 at the end of the year. The details of receipts and expenditure are as under:—

	Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on 1st January 1925	12,846	15	3	16,230	11	4
Examination fee income.	13,681	0	0	Balance 13,297	3	11
Government Grant ...	3,000	0	0			
	29,527 15 3				29,527 15 3	

There has been no change in the amount of fee, *viz.*, Rs. 16 per head per meeting paid to members of the Board for attending the Board's meetings.

Owing to the continuance of the general trade depression the Board's income from examination fees fell from Rs. 14,532 in 1924 to Rs. 13,681 in 1925. The Government grant was also reduced from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 3,000. On the other hand the Board's expenditure increased by Rs. 1,448-1-9. This was largely due to the fact that a substitute had to be engaged in the place of the Board's Inspector who was granted 3 months' leave on full pay.

15. The total number of direct Magisterial cognizable cases was 13,319 against 13,003 in 1924 and 12,333 in 1923. Of these, 12,757 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 95·78. The total number of persons involved in these cases was 13,394 of whom 12,769 were convicted. The majority of such direct Magisterial complaints fall under class VI.

16. During the year under report 100,469 persons were arrested by the Police exclusive of 931 under arrest at the close of 1924 against 99,519 in 1924 and 89,487 in 1923. Of these, 96,237 were convicted. The percentage thus stands at 94·91 against 93·16 in 1924 and 93·55 in 1923. Under section 73 of the Bombay City Police Act, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch, cancelled 58 bailbonds as compared with 101 in 1924 and 96 in 1923.

Under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) 6,243 persons were tried and 4,560 were convicted, giving a percentage of 73·04 as compared with 71·46 in 1924 and 74·53 in 1923.

Under class VI, 93,821 persons were tried of whom 91,477 were convicted, giving a percentage of 97·71 against 95·97 in 1924 and 96·68 in 1923.

At the close of the year 1925, 1,157 persons were awaiting trial against 931 in 1924 and 1,115 in 1923.

17. The number of non-cognizable cases reported direct to the Magistracy was 21,879 as compared with 21,198 in 1924 and 19,111 in 1923.

With 702 cases pending from the previous year, the total number of cases for disposal was 22,581 of which 14,906 ended in conviction.

The number of offences under special and local laws reported direct to the Magistracy during the year was 19,409 as against 17,339 in 1924 and 15,315 in 1923.

The bulk of these cases fell under the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

18. In these 22,581 non-cognizable cases 24,949 persons were involved of whom 15,015 were convicted.

19. The following table shows the various religious divisions to which 139,743 offenders in both cognizable and non-cognizable cases belong :—

	Religion.							
	Europeans.		Portuguese and Native Christians.		Hindus.		Muhammadans.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Cognizable ...	259	2	1,398	134	63,895	5,041	42,641	199
Non-cognizable ...	65	9	316	16	17,347	191	5,996	213
Total ...	324	11	1,714	150	81,242	5,232	48,637	412

	Parsis.		Others.		Total.		Grand Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Cognizable ...	402	4	814	5	109,409	5,385	114,794
Non-cognizable ...	558	90	125	23	24,407	542	24,949
Total ...	960	94	939	28	133,816	5,927	139,743

20. The total value of property alleged to have been stolen in Police cognizable cases amounted to Rs. 17,91,360 as compared with Rs. 19,47,145 in 1924 and Rs. 22,85,236 in 1923. The total value of property recovered was Rs. 4,87,722 which gives a recovery percentage of 27·23 as compared with 20·40 in 1924 and 20·85 in 1923. The statement C gives the sub-heads under which the property stolen and recovered is classified.

With the large reduction in crime, one naturally looks for a large reduction in stolen property and just as the figure of crime is the lowest since 1917, so the figure of stolen property is the lowest since 1918 and the percentage of recovery is the highest since the year 1919.

Two hundred and fifty-six persons were dealt with under the provisions of sections 411 and 414, Indian Penal Code, for receiving stolen property and 305 persons were dealt with under the provisions of section 114 of the Bombay City Police Act for being in possession of property reasonably suspected to be stolen.

The Police acquitted themselves creditably in the following cases :—

(1) On the 8th June 1925 Mr. Bomanji Adarji, a partner in the firm of Messrs. N. N. Wadia & Co., Home Street, Fort, lodged a complaint of criminal breach of trust, theft as a servant and falsification of accounts against his cashier Barjorji D. Lavji in respect of shares and cash collectively valued at Rs. 1,03,873-10-8 between March and May 1925. During the course of enquiries it was learnt that Lavji had disposed of the shares with the connivance of Nadirshah C. Daji, Secretary of the firm, who had received some of the money. All the shares valued at Rs. 48,000 and Rs. 9,100 in cash (total Rs. 57,100) were recovered. On the 10th July both the cashier Lavji and the Secretary Nadirshah were charged before the Third Presidency Magistrate who convicted Lavji under sections 381, 408 and 477-A, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced him to 7 months' rigorous imprisonment and acquitted Nadirshah.

(2) On 3rd July 1925 two Police constables Nos. 2501/D and 219/D while passing along Duncan Road in plain clothes noticed two men, one sitting with a bundle in a victoria in front of a Marwari's shop and the other selling some jewellery to the Marwari. On suspicion the constables arrested them with the property. In consequence of a statement made by them a third man was traced and arrested on the following day. During the course of enquiries it transpired that these three men whose names were found to be (1) Abdul Sakur Umar, (2) Muhammad Kariim, and (3) Jan Muhammad had broken into the house of one Fatmabi Ibrahim Chanda residing at Mahim during her absence on the 3rd July and had stolen jewellery and cash collectively valued at Rs. 7,067-12-0. Of this, property worth Rs. 6,927-12-0 was recovered. The three accused were charged under sections 454, 380 and 114, Indian Penal Code, and were convicted and sentenced by the Fifth Presidency Magistrate to 6 weeks' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default 2 months' rigorous imprisonment each.

21. (1) *Organization*.—There was no change in the sanctioned strength of the Special and Crime Branches of the Criminal Investigation Department, existing special appointments being continued throughout the year. These temporary appointments will have to continue pending the reorganization of the Criminal Investigation Department.

Special Branch.

(2) *Plays*.—Ninety-seven plays were scrutinized by the Branch during the year as against 88 in 1924. Ninety-two were passed as unobjectionable, 4 were passed on revision and 1 was rejected.

(3) *Deportations*.—Four foreigners were deported under the Foreigners' Act III of 1864 as against 5 in 1924. Their nationalities were as follows:—

Assyrian	...	...	...	...	1
Chinese	...	...	...	...	1
Iraqian	...	...	...	...	1
Afghan	...	...	...	...	1
Total					4

(4) *Naturalization*.—Ten applications from foreigners for naturalization as British subjects were received by the Special Branch for report as against 19 in 1924. The applicants were as follows:—

Greek	...	...	...	...	2
Italian	...	...	...	...	2
Jew	...	...	...	...	1
Portuguese	...	...	...	...	3
Persian	...	...	...	...	1
Arabian	...	...	...	...	1
Total					10

(5) *Identity certificates*.—Two hundred and seventy-nine certificates of identity were issued to Muhammadan pilgrims during the year as against 801 in 1924. The decrease in the number is mainly due to the issue under fresh orders of passes embracing parties of pilgrims. Actually 1,455 persons travelled on these passes as against 1,665 last year.

(6) *Police permits*.—The issue of these permits to Asiatic foreigners has been stopped by Government and this office now makes recommendations for exemption permits to be issued by the Passport Office. Six hundred and eight Asiatic foreigners were recommended for exemption permits during the year.

(7) *Festivals*.—The Muharram and Ganpati festivals passed off quietly. As usual this branch was actively engaged in connection with these festivals and kept me informed of the trend of public opinion and feeling. Three hundred and fifty applications for Ganpati passes were scrutinized as against 364 in 1924.

Some trouble was apprehended between the Shias and the Sunnis on account of the Shias performing their *matam* in the bungalow of a Persian lady who had moved to Victoria Road. The Sunnis objected to the *matam* ceremony being performed in a fresh locality. However, the heads of the two Jamats finally came to terms and everything passed off peacefully.

(8) *Passport examination*.—The Foreign Branch boarded 162 outgoing and 182 incoming ships, making a total of 344 as against 315 in 1924.

The examination of passports was enforced on all incoming ships. 24,244 passports were examined as against 19,259 in 1924.

Two foreign seamen who deserted their boats were prosecuted under the Passport Act and convicted and sentenced to simple imprisonment of one month and one day respectively.

(9) *Passport applications*.—One thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight applications for passports were received for report during the year as against 1,397 in 1924. In 23 instances the police refused to endorse the applications.

(10) *Permission to land*.—The Foreign Branch reported on the applications of 35 European foreigners for permission to land in Bombay.

(11) *Pilgrim season*.—During the pilgrim season assistance was rendered to the Pilgrim Department by the Muhammadan Branch.

(12) *Reception of deportees*.—Fifty deportees from various places, such as South Africa, Port Said, Basra, Cuba, etc., were dealt with by this Branch. They were met, taken over and disposed of, being either placed under surveillance or sent to their homes.

(13) *Repatriates*.—Arrangements were made during the year for the repatriation of foreigners belonging to Basra, Constantinople, Port Said and Marseilles.

(14) *Strikes*.—There were in Bombay City, 18 industrial disputes during the year apart from the general strike of mill-hands which lasted for 2½ months.

The general strike broke out suddenly on the morning of 15th September and lasted till 1st December. The strikers demanded the withdrawal of the notice put up by the mill-owners of a 11½ per cent. cut in their wages. With the exception of two woollen mills all the textile mills in Bombay employing about 150,000 hands went on strike. The general behaviour of the strikers was unusually peaceful although there were some sporadic cases of stone-throwing in the early stages of the strike.

Another unusual feature of this strike was the general exodus of strikers from Bombay, some 60,000 or 70,000 leaving for their homes in the districts by land and sea soon after the declaration of the strike.

A Strikers' Relief Fund Committee was formed early in the strike under the leadership of Mr. N. M. Joshi. The funds were devoted mainly to the issue of free rations and of tickets to strikers' homes and though they were insufficient to affect in any way the duration or issue of the strike, they received considerable extraneous support from British Trades Unions, the International Federation of Trades Unions, Amsterdam, and from Moscow.

In consequence of the suspension of the cotton excise duty by Government from 1st December 1925 the mill-owners at once withdrew their notice of the cut and the strike came to an end though a fortnight elapsed before the mills were again working at full strength.

—(15) *Politics*.—Political tension in Bombay City during the year slackened greatly owing to the breakdown of the non-co-operation movement. The Khilafat movement in spite of efforts on the part of its members to revive the interest of the public is now entirely ineffectual.

(16) *Press Act*.—(a) Information was received that a printing press in Bombay had been printing anonymous defamatory hand-bills. The press was traced and its keeper named Manekji Bhanji Dharamsi was prosecuted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 on 17th May 1925 by the 6th Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

(b) Maulvi Nazir Ahmed Khujandi, editor and publisher of an Urdu weekly newspaper of Bombay called "Ghalib", and Muhammad Bakar Shamsi, the printer, were prosecuted before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on 11th December 1925 for infringement of the provisions of section 3 of the Press and Registration of Books Act (XXV of 1867). The Magistrate convicted and sentenced Nazir Ahmed Khujandi to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default to two months' simple imprisonment and Muhammad Bakar Shamsi to a fine of Rs. 30 or in default to one month's simple imprisonment.

(17) *Prosecutions*.—

(1) *Indian Arms Act case*.—An Afghan student named Muhammad Aslam son of Muhammad Askar arrived in Bombay from Europe on 3rd March 1925. On examination of a package which was alleged to contain official documents belonging to the Afghan Legation at Berlin 11 pistols and 500 cartridges were recovered by the Customs authorities. He was arrested on 12th March outside the Afghan Consulate premises and placed before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, who convicted and sentenced him under section 19 (c) of the Indian Arms Act to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment, the arms and ammunition being confiscated. He was released on 27th May as the unexpired portion of his sentence was remitted by the Government of India, and deported as an undesirable foreigner under section 3 of Act III of 1864. He left Bombay for Afghanistan on 30th May 1925.

(2) *Cheating and Forgery*.—On 2nd November 1925 five Punjabis arrived in Bombay to proceed to Nairobi. Gangaram Mayadas, a passport broker, and his clerk Kundanlal promised to give them passports for the journey on payment of Rs. 60 each. The amount was paid and G. Mayadas supplied them with four old and expired British East African passports which were renewed for the purpose with the assistance of Kundanlal who filled in the forms and forged the signatures. The fifth passport was obtained by G. Mayadas from the Bombay Government under another name. The original photos were removed and the photos of the Punjabis pasted above the embossing seal. The forgery was detected when the passports were examined on suspicion. The accused were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate who convicted and sentenced them under sections 420 and 114, Indian Penal Code, as follow:—

(1) Gangaram Mayadas to 4 months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 or in default to 6 months' simple imprisonment.

(2) Kundanlal Amarnath to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 60 or in default to 6 weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Crime Branch.

(18) *Criminal Cases.*—Fifty criminal cases were dealt with by the Branch as against 45 in 1924. The Branch also took part in close touch with the Divisional Police in the investigation of many cases of importance or of special interest occurring in the City.

(19) *Mofussil assistance.*—Assistance was rendered on frequent occasions to Officers of the Mofussil Police and of other Provinces and Presidencies conducting investigation in the City.

(20) *Important cases.*—The following are some of the more interesting cases investigated by this Branch:—

I. *Bawla murder case.*—The Bawla murder case occupied much of the time of this Branch for the first five months of the year. A special report on the case has already been submitted to Government.

II. *Chhagan Bhugvan, a notorious receiver of stolen property, and his associates.*—Early this year a number of house-breaking and theft cases were reported to the Police. The Crime Branch undertook enquiries and was successful in getting hold of one Chhagan Bhugvan, a notorious receiver of stolen property, and his companion, Mangalram Jagadeshwar *alias* Gandhi, on the 16th January 1925. The Branch succeeded in arresting three more of their associates. Enquiries were carried on and property was recovered and restored to various complainants; five more persons were arrested for having received the stolen property. Thirty-one cases were put up before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on the 2nd February 1925, against the ten persons.

Three were discharged for want of sufficient evidence, one was fined Rs. 100 or in default 6 weeks' rigorous imprisonment and one was bound over in the sum of Rs. 100 for six months. The remaining five were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment; out of 31 cases 27 ended in convictions.

III. *Marsland Price and Company's case.*—The General Manager of the two firms, namely, (1) Marsland Price and Company, and (2) Tata Construction Company, Limited, lodged a complaint to the Police of cheating in respect of a cheque for Rs. 30,000 drawn in favour of the Tata Construction Works, Limited, which was issued by the Marsland Price and Company.

Enquiries were taken up by the Crime Branch and it was ascertained that the cheque was drawn during the absence of the complainant by his accountant, B. C. Adyapak, but as the stamp of the "General Manager" was on it, another cheque for Rs. 30,000 was

drawn in its place, which was signed by a Director and was cashed. The first cheque which was left in the cheque book was found to have been cashed and was subsequently discovered to bear the name of G. R. Jambekar, a clerk in the firm.

Further enquiries showed that G. R. Jambekar was responsible for the offence. He was charged before the Second Presidency Magistrate, who convicted and sentenced him to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment under sections 403 and 420, Indian Penal Code. Out of the amount Rs. 20,500 in cash, and ornaments worth Rs. 2,500 making a total of Rs. 23,000 were recovered.

IV. *The Presidency Club Lottery, Janjira.*—In March 1925, it came to the notice of the Police that tickets were being sold for a Lottery described as the Presidency Club Lottery, Janjira.

The tickets were signed by H. Carberry and stated that a sum of Rs. 50,000 would be distributed in prizes and that there would be a monthly drawing. On the ticket was a plan of the Lottery. The Lottery was to be closed on the 16th March 1925, and the drawing to take place on 23rd March 1925. The Lottery was being run by one Herbert Wilkinson *alias* H. Carberry, who had an office at 16A Elphinstone Circle under the style of Carberry and Company. Carberry was convicted under section 294, Indian Penal Code, by the Chief Presidency Magistrate and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

Carberry still carried on, but moved his office to Eruckshaw Building, Hornby Road.

It was ascertained that there was no "Presidency Club" at Janjira and that Carberry had no authority from that State to run a Lottery.

The drawing for March was fixed for 30th and early in April the drawing lists were distributed. This list was prepared about the 24th March by Carberry and one Alick Maitland Mawley by mixing most of the unsold tickets with a few sold tickets, and Carberry left for Pondicherry on the 25th or 26th March leaving Rs. 3,000 to be distributed in small prizes. In order to make the Lottery appear genuine, Carberry took a photograph of his clerk, Correa, and had this published and circulated as that of F. X. Fernandez, winner of the second prize of Rs. 5,000.

From Pondicherry Carberry distributed tickets for sale throughout India for the April drawing. In the meantime three cases of cheating and abetment were registered against Carberry and Mawley in respect of the March drawing and three cases of attempt to cheat in respect of the April issue. They were arrested in Pondicherry on 23rd May and extradited to Bombay for trial. They were convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on the three charges in respect of the March drawing and were sentenced—Carberry to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment and fine Rs. 400 or 4 months' rigorous imprisonment and Mawley to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and fine Rs. 180 or two months' rigorous imprisonment.

The cases in respect of the April issue were withdrawn by the Public Prosecutor on the ground that it was one and the same Lottery and the accused had been already convicted.

V. *Obscene Pictures*.—In May 1925, information was received that obscene pictures were being sold at Kalbadevi. Enquiries showed that the pictures were being sold by one Jamnadas Hargovindas who had a small shop on Kalbadevi Road where he sold pictures and postcards. The obscene pictures were sold in a passage at the back secretly. The shop was raided by the Police and one Shankarlal Gangadhar was found in the passage and in front of him on a cask were found 316 obscene photos, prints and paintings and a packet of obscene playing cards, also an obscene book. The proprietor Jamnadas Hargovindas had left Bombay for Muttra a few days previously and had left Shankarlal Gangadhar in charge of the shop.

Shankarlal was charged under section 292, Indian Penal Code, and was convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30 or in default to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Jamnadas was traced at Muttra and was charged under section 293, Indian Penal Code, and was fined Rs. 200 or in default three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

(21) *Deportations*.—One hundred and six foreigners of Indian States and 7 foreigners of independent territories were deported under the Foreigners' Act III of 1864, as against 55 and 136 in 1924.

Twenty-three deportees of Indian States and 3 deportees of independent territories were traced as having returned to Bombay. They were re-arrested and dealt with under section 4 of the Foreigners' Act.

Eighty-eight bad characters and 20 Pathans (bad characters) were externed under Act IV of 1902 (Bombay City Police Act) as against 49 and 12 in 1924.

(22) *Police Register Transfer system*.—Under this system 112 convicts were transferred in accordance with Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 6986, dated the 30th October 1901, to the prisons nearest to their native places and released there.

(23) *Forged currency notes*.—Three hundred and sixty-five forged altered currency notes were received from the Currency Office and other places for enquiry and were reported on by the Branch.

(24) *Finger Print Bureau*.—The Finger Print Bureau received 12,043 slips during the year for search as against 10,559 in 1924. Previous convictions were traced in 3,610 instances as compared with 2,915 giving a percentage of 30.

The total number of slips on record at the end of the year was 47,242 as against 42,849 in 1924. During the year under report 2,634 finger impression slips were received for search from the Criminal Tribes Branch of which 1,682 were registered.

Finger impression slips of 510 deportees were recorded in the Bureau. The Finger Print Bureau received for search the slips of 2,021 beggars of whom 310 were traced as having been previously convicted of begging.

Seven thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight slips were referred to the Poona and other Bureaux for search during the year out of which 714 were traced. Three thousand eight hundred and nine slips and re-convicted reports were forwarded for record to the Poona and other Bureaux.

Two hundred registered members and absconders of the Criminal Tribes were traced.

In three cases the comparison of chance finger prints found at the scenes of offence resulted in establishing the identity of the culprits.

So far as the A. T. R. and U Lettered combinations system is concerned, the Allahabad method has been introduced.

Expert opinion was given in 104 Civil suits as against 90 in 1924.

I am in communication with the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Poona, with reference to the reorganization of the Finger Print Bureau in order to bring it into closer touch with the Central Bureau with a view to ensure greater efficiency. I hope to be able to submit proposals to Government at an early date.

22. During the year 1925, the Police placed before the Magistracy under the provisions of Chapter VIII of the

Preventive action.

Criminal Procedure Code, 17 persons against 15 in 1924 and 28 in 1923.

Of the 17 persons, 15 were convicted, 1 was discharged and the case against the remaining 1 was pending at the close of the year.

Under the provisions of section 27 (1) of the Bombay City Police Act 320 persons being members of gangs associated for the purpose of committing offences were deported while 118 such deportees returning to Bombay without permission were dealt with under the provisions of section 128 of the Bombay City Police Act as against 336 and 108 in 1924. Similarly 302 persons wandering about between sunset and sunrise for the purpose of committing offences were dealt with under the provisions of section 112 of the Bombay City Police Act as compared with 160 in 1924. This large increase is undoubtedly due to the introduction of the mobile methods of the patrol system in place of the fixed post system.

23. The first part of the second Naigaum Police Accommodation

Police Buildings.

Scheme comprising 9 blocks of Police Lines for the Armed Police, recruits, etc., is nearing completion. The plans and estimates in respect of the second part (miscellaneous buildings) were recently sanctioned by Government and the buildings will be ready in due course.

The quarters provided for two Inspectors of this Force in the Scheme for housing the Railway Police Officers at Dadar were taken over on the 28th January 1926.

The new Police Station and Accommodation Scheme for the Mazagaon-Sewri Reclamation Area which was started during the year under report will be completed in a few months.

24. The distribution of licenses granted under the Arms Act during the year is shown in Tables A, B, Arms Act. B (1), B (2) and B (3). New licenses granted during the year numbered 903 covering 1,379 weapons and the number cancelled was 516 covering 818 arms. At the close of the year there were 5,203 licensed persons possessing 7,321 arms which is an increase of 387 licenses as compared with the year 1924. All the arms possessed by any one person are entered on one license.

Of the 25 firms licensed to deal in arms and ammunition and military stores 8 only are licensed to deal in ammunition of the prohibited bore, *viz.*, 6 Indian and 2 European firms; 15 including the above deal in rifled arms and ammunition; 3 in lead shot, 3 in old arms and the remainder in breech and muzzle loading guns and ammunition.

The stock held by the various firms was examined monthly and was found to agree with the registers kept by this office and by the dealers.

During the year 6,947 references were made to verify arms bought from dealers in Bombay.

Thirty-six persons were prosecuted for offences under the Act, of whom 33 were convicted.

TABLE A.

Serial No.	Description of licenses.	Number of licenses granted in	
		1924	1925
1	Transport licenses (VII, IV)	1,080	1,046
2	Export licenses	530	535
3	Import licenses	753	868
4	Temporary licenses (XVII)	1,148	1,268
5	Journey licenses (XX)	135	171
6	Possession licenses for arms and ammunition (XVI) ...	4,816	5,203
7	Possession licenses (XIV)	63	29
8	Possession licenses for .303 bore and .450 bore ammunition.	6	13
9	Permits to public servants	68	80
10	Permits to carry explosives in streets and public places (Police Act).	739	802
11	Dealers' licenses	28	25
Total ...		9,366	10,040

TABLE B.

Distribution of licenses in the different communities.

Community.	Rifles.	Guns.	Revolvers.	Pistols.	Air guns or rifles.	Swords.	Sword-sticks.	Daggers.	Kukries.	Kattiaars.	Bayonets.	Total number of arms.	Total number of licensed persons.
Europeans ...	839	883	455	611	15	6	4	...	4	...	...	2,817	1,879
Hindus ...	221	780	448	211	9	133	71	2	5	...	17	1,897	1,393
Parsis ...	325	478	308	332	8	23	41	...	...	...	...	1,516	1,100
Native Christians ...	77	238	20	14	3	13	...	...	...	...	...	365	297
Muhamadans ...	151	256	131	92	10	36	19	2	...	1	...	698	514
Japanese ...	2	2	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	7
Jews ...	4	10	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	13
Total ...	1,620	2,647	1,366	1,265	46	211	135	4	9	1	17	7,321	5,203

TABLE B (1).

New licenses.

Community.	Rifles.	Guns.	Revolvers.	Pistols.	Air guns or rifles.	Swords.	Sword-sticks.	Daggers.	Kukries.	Kattiaars.	Bayonets.	Total number of arms.	Total number of licensed persons.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	227	223	115	146	7	2	1	...	2	...	...	723	447
Hindus ...	35	145	60	11	4	14	16	...	...	...	...	281	213
Parsis ...	49	61	26	36	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	182	113
Native Christians ...	16	24	1	3	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	58	40
Muhammadans ...	34	57	14	11	3	4	2	...	...	...	...	125	87
Japanese ...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
Jews ...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
Total ...	365	514	217	207	17	30	27	...	2	...	...	1,379	903

TABLE B (2).

Cancelled licenses.

Community.	Rifles.	Guns.	Revolvers.	Pistols.	Air guns or rifles.	Swords.	Sword-sticks.	Daggers and Kuk-ries, etc.	Total number of arms.	Total number of licensed persons.
Europeans ...	172	159	109	134	2	1	...	3	580	381
Hindus ...	12	35	23	10	2	24	1	...	107	55
Parsis ...	21	27	13	9	...	1	2	...	73	38
Native Christians	4	12	...	1	1	...	...	...	18	10
Muhammadans ...	9	17	4	3	2	...	1	...	36	29
Japanese ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Jews ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total ...	218	254	149	157	7	26	4	3	818	516

TABLE B (3).

Manner of disposal of arms mentioned in "B (2)".

	Arms.	Licenses.
Deposited in office ...	48	26
Sold or handed over to authorised persons ...	253	110
New Licenses granted to relatives of deceased license holders ...	8	6
Left Bombay* ...	409	308
Life licenses issued ...	20	6
No trace† ...	69	55
Destroyed by this office ...	11	5
Total ...	818	516

* One hundred and four left India.

† Principally Europeans and Americans who have left India.

Under this Act 441 licenses were issued. They are classified in Table C below. Magazines, places for the manufacture of fireworks and blasting powder and other places licensed under this Act were periodically inspected and found to be maintained in accordance with the orders of Government.

One person was prosecuted for an offence under the Act and he was convicted.

TABLE C.
Explosives.

Serial No.	Description of licenses.	Forms in which licenses were issued.	Number of licenses granted in	
			1924	1925
1	Manufacture, possession and sale ...	A	17	18
2	Possession and sale ...	B	332	337
3	Possession ...	C	4	6
4	Do. ...	F	1	1
5	Licenses in form "E" (<i>Bona fide</i> blasting purposes).	E	23	19
6	Sale ...	L	...	...
7	General Transport licenses (<i>vide</i> Government Resolution No. 3273, General Department, dated 2nd July 1910).	II	66	52
8	Magazine buildings ...	J	7	8
	Total ...		450	441

The licenses issued under this Act show an increase of 25 compared with last year's figures. Licenses granted for the storage of petrol in quantities exceeding 40 gallons number 135, an increase of 34 as compared with the figures for the year 1924.

There are now 60 underground tanks with pumps installed against 25 during the previous year.

TABLE D.

Serial No.	Description of licenses.	Number of licenses granted in	
		1924	1925
1	General Import licenses ...	8	6
2	Special Transport licenses for dangerous petroleum ...	13	15
3	General Transport licenses for dangerous petroleum ...	25	27
4	Special Transport licenses for non-dangerous petroleum ...	...	...
5	General Transport licenses for non-dangerous petroleum...	2	2
6	Possession licenses for dangerous petroleum ...	101	135
7	Possession licenses for non-dangerous petroleum ...	1	1
8	Possession and Transport (Motor owners' licenses) ...	31	26
9	Carbide of Calcium possession and transport licenses ...	28	22
	Total ...	209	234

Sixty-nine licenses under the Poisons Act were granted. The stock and sale registers kept by the licensees have been inspected and found to be carefully maintained.

Poisons Act.

A statement (Table F) submitted by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., giving details

Tram Cars.

of accidents to passengers, pedestrians and vehicular traffic in connection with the running of tram cars is shown below. The number of slight accidents shows an increase of 33 over the figures of 1924. The serious accidents show a decrease of 15 and the fatal accidents a decrease of 4 when compared with last year's figures.

The localities in which most accidents occurred were:—

Parel Road	... 63	Duncan Road	... 14
Girgaum Road	... 26	Foras Road	... 13
Sandhurst Road	... 25	Falkland Road	... 12
Ripon Road	... 21	Cruickshank Road	... 8
Hornby Road	... 19	Dhobi Talao Junction...	7

TABLE F.

Nature of accidents.				Total number of accidents.		How distributed.						Total.
						Passengers.		Pedestrians.	In collision with			
				1924.	1925.	Alighting.	Boarding.		Tram cars.	Motor cars.	Carts and other vehicles.	
Slight accidents	...	...	240	273	66	44	110	7	5	41	273	
Serious	„	...	52	37	12	12	9	...	...	4	37	
Fatal	„	...	16	12	4	3	5	...	...	...	12	
Total for 1925				...	322	82	59	124	7	5	45	322
Total for 1924				...	308	83	52	113	18	5	37	308

Number of tram cars running and mileage covered.

Year.			Bogie single deck.	Bogie double deck.	Bogie and trailer.	Single truck.	Single truck double deck.	Single truck trains.	Single truck double deck and trailers.	Car mileage.	Unit mileage.
1924	...	...	5	36	38	3	11	139	...	10,923,904	6,175,320
1925	...	...	...	58	50	7	15	170	...	9,216,488	5,482,144

Licenses were renewed in the case of 14 theatres and 13 Cinema theatres. The American Jusub Cinema was still under reconstruction at the end of the year. Permission was granted during the year under review to erect three new Cinemas—two at DeLisle Road and one at Dadar Road. An application to erect a Cinema at the Junction of Sandhurst Road and Parel Road was refused.

Licenses are granted or renewed only after inspections are carried out by the Superintendent in charge of this branch of my office as well as by the Electrical Engineer to Government, the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade and the Municipal and the Improvement Trust Engineers. The Telephone Company have also to certify that the telephone connections and fire alarms are in good order. Fire alarms have now been installed in all theatres.

Seven circuses visited Bombay during the year.

Two hundred and forty-eight performance licenses were issued during the year.

During the year under review 2,525 cars, 253 cycles and 109 heavy motor vehicles were registered. The figures for 1924 and 1925 are given below :—

	Cars.		Cycles.		Lorries.	
	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.
American ...	1,697	1,316	59	55	60	34
English ...	485	347	191	218	36	50
Continental ...	343	490	3	...	13	19
Total ...	2,525	2,156	253	273	109	103

The total number of motor vehicles running in Bombay City during the year was approximately 13,900 including 900 motor lorries. The trade depression which still prevails caused a great number of lorries to be laid up.

There were 787 taxi cars licensed to ply for hire or an increase of 164 over last year's figure. These vehicles were thoroughly inspected in March and October and have been maintained at a high standard of efficiency and comfort. Throughout the year to guard against overcharging by taxi drivers, particular care was taken in checking taxi meters by this Department with the result that only a few complaints of overcharging were received.

Two hundred and twenty-one lorries were licensed to ply for hire.

The number of taxi drivers' permits issued was 835, and 428 permits were issued to the drivers of public lorries.

Taxi licenses are granted only to persons who have had at least a year's experience of driving in Bombay City. Before the license is granted each driver has to give proof of his physical fitness and of his knowledge of the topography of the City. He also has to pass a severe test in driving. Inquiries are also made about his character. This is a qualification that needs more attention than it has received and steps are being taken to improve the present system.

There were 1,832 motor accidents or 191 more than in the previous year. This figure includes accidents in which no injury was caused to persons, for instance collisions with victorias, trams, labour carts, etc.

Out of this number 56 were fatal accidents—3 in excess of last year. In 22 of these cases the Police were of opinion that the driver was at fault and a prosecution was launched in each case. The Magistrate however found only 10 of them guilty and they were convicted.

In one case the driver absconded after the occurrence and could not be traced while in two cases no trace of either the car or the driver could be had.

Two deaths occurred by accidental falls off lorries. One man met his death in attempting to jump off a lorry in motion; one was jammed between a lorry standing in a garage and a lorry that was being reversed into the garage; another was accidentally thrown off his motor cycle while another succumbed to the injuries sustained through his motor cycle colliding with a hand cart; a hawker met his death through being pushed off a Municipal van which he was trying to board by one of the occupants of the van.

In the remaining 24 cases the Police were either of opinion that the drivers were not at fault or there was no evidence on which to charge them.

Eight of these accidents occurred between 7 a.m. and mid-day; 19 between mid-day and 5 p.m.; 25 between 5 p.m. and 12 mid-night and 4 between mid-night and 7 a.m. In 13 cases the victims were children under 12 years of age. In 37 cases the age ranged from 12 to 40 years; in one case from 40 to 50 years and in five cases the age was over 50 years.

Lorries were concerned in 20 fatal accidents, cars in 34 and cycles in 2. In all cases in which lorries were involved a special examination of the lorry was carried out by an Inspector of the Motor Vehicles Department and in every case in which the mechanism was found defective its registration was suspended until the defects were remedied.

In all there were 1,519 prosecutions under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act and the Rules thereunder during the year of which

1,059 ended in conviction. The figures for the previous year were 1,198 and 1,050.

The number of driving licenses issued and renewed was 13,432. Before issuing a new license an applicant is put through a severe test in driving including an examination in road signals. There were 10 Motor Training Schools in Bombay where most drivers take a course before they come to be examined and tested in driving.

The Card-Index system which was introduced last year has been found most satisfactory.

The Inspectors of the Motor Vehicles Department regularly patrolled the City and offences under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act were dealt with as promptly and as efficiently as possible, special attention being given to heavy motor traffic.

In addition to their work in the City the Inspectors visited Poona every month to examine motor vehicles plying for hire and to test applicants for motor driving licenses. The Bombay Suburban, Satara, West Khandesh, Belgaum, Nasik, East Khandesh, Kolaba and Surat Districts were also visited during the year.

The following figures show the number of motor vehicles licensed to ply for hire in each District inspected :—

Bandra	...	...	86 (Bombay Suburban).
Poona	...	...	312
Satara	...	...	287
Belgaum	...	...	222
Kolaba	...	...	125
Surat	...	...	96
Nasik	...	...	190
East Khandesh	...	...	222
West Khandesh	...	...	109

The table below summarises some of the information available about motor vehicles :—

TABLE E.

No.	Particulars.	1924.	1925.
1	Number of motor cars and cycles registered ...	2,426	2,778
2	Cars previously registered in other provinces and re-registered in Bombay.	24	50
3	Number of heavy motor vehicles registered ...	103	109
4	Approximate number of cars and cycles in Bombay.	10,357	13,000

TABLE E—*contd.*

No.	Particulars.	1924.	1925.
5	Approximate number of heavy motor vehicles in Bombay.	846	860
6	General numbers in Bombay City	67	58
7	Number of transfers effected	3,845	3,225
8	" cars licensed to ply for hire	623	787
9	" lorries licensed to ply for hire	203	221
10	" motor driving licenses issued	13,269	13,432
11	" public motor car licenses issued	781	835
12	" public motor lorry licenses issued	384	428
13	" temporary licenses issued	4,787	5,415
14	" accidents including fatal	1,641	1,832
15	" fatal accidents	52	56
16	" prosecutions	1,198	1,519
17	" convictions	1,050	1,059
18	" acquittals	56	39
19	" cases withdrawn	108	187
20	" cases struck out	11	9
21	" cases pending	83	225
22	" public motor car driving licenses suspended by the Commissioner of Police.	128	211
23	" drivers warned by Head Office	258	278
24	" public licenses cancelled by the Commissioner of Police.	10	14

25. During the year under report 1,586 pilgrims left Bombay for the Hedjaz. The detailed report of the Protector of Pilgrims on the last Haj Season has already been submitted to Government.

26. The total number of fires in the City in 1925 was 228 and the aggregate amount of the estimated loss of property was Rs. 10,98,862.

The figures for the preceding year were:—

Fires	...	...	...	254
Value of property lost	...	...	...	Rs. 24,42,561

Statement D, Police Establishment.

27. The following table indicates the variations in the strength of the Bombay City Police Force:—

	Inspectors.	Deputy Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.
<i>Permanent.</i>						
For Passport work (Criminal Investigation Department) (<i>vide</i> letter from Government of India, Political Department, No. 1102 (1)A., dated 23rd January 1925, and Bombay Government endorsement No. P.C.—74, Passport office, dated 23th January 1925).	...	1	...	...	...	...
Withdrawn from Income Tax Office (<i>vide</i> this office letter to Government, Home Department, No. 3890/8-Imp., dated 2nd May 1925).	...	...	...	...	...	-1
Reduced from the strength of the Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department.	...	-1	...	...	...	...
Additional staff for the combined Motor Vehicles and Public Land Conveyance Licensing Departments (<i>vide</i> Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 2335 (II), dated 28th April 1925).	1	...	2	3	...	...
Total ...	1	...	2	3	...	-1
<i>Temporary.</i>						
Reduced from the strength of the temporary War Branch (Criminal Investigation Department), Passport work (<i>vide</i> Government endorsement No. P.C.—74, Passport office, dated 28th January 1925).	-1	...	...	-1	...	...
For the temporary Criminal Tribes Branch (<i>vide</i> Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 6652, dated 28th April 1925).	...	...	...	1	2	8
Total ...	-1	...	...	...	2	8
Net total increase ...	...	...	2	3	2	7

The total permanent strength of the Force at the close of the year stood at 3,832 as against 3,827 at the close of the year 1924.

The population of the City according to the census of 1921 is 1,175,914 and the proportion of crime to population on these figures stands at 1 to 11·73 as compared with 1 to 11·81 in 1924 and 1 to 13·04 in 1923.

The proportion of crime to each Police unit stands at 26·15 as compared with 26·01 in 1924 and 22·41 in 1923.

28. During the year under report 25 confiscated pistols (Webley) sent to this office by the Customs Department were retained for the use of the Police and a corresponding number of unserviceable pistols (Enfield) were returned to the Kirkee Arsenal. Eleven more confiscated pistols (Webley) received similarly have also been retained for the use of the Police and steps are being taken to return to the Kirkee Arsenal an equal number of unserviceable pistols (Enfield).

29. During the year 525 officers and men were punished as compared with 349 in 1924 and 428 in 1923.

The details are as follows :—

Departmentally punished otherwise than by dismissal	...	...	...	473
Judicially punished	...	...	...	9
Dismissed (inclusive of 7 dismissed after being judicially punished, the remaining 2 judicially punished were retained in service, their offences being very trivial)	...	...	...	50

Of the total number punished, 15 were Europeans and 510 were Indians. Most of the punishments inflicted were of a minor character and for small misdemeanours.

In all serious cases which were not tried judicially regular departmental proceedings were instituted.

The number of officers and men rewarded during the year was as follows :—

(a) By special promotion	...	...	2
(b) By issue of good service tickets	...	...	1,023
(c) By grant of silver stripes	...	...	7
(d) By grant of two stripes	...	...	22
(e) By grant of one stripe	...	...	47
(f) By the Excise Department	...	...	55
(g) By the Magistrate	...	...	8
(h) By the Commissioner of Police	...	...	255
(i) Otherwise rewarded	...	...	55

Total ... 1,474

The men mentioned under (h) received small pecuniary rewards for good or plucky work ; while those under (i) received rewards from the public through the Commissioner of Police.

The King's Police Medal was awarded to Police Constable No. 255/C Ganpat Vishram Tawde on 1st January 1925.

The title of Rao Saheb was conferred upon Inspector Moreshwar Atmaram Kirtikar of the Finger Print Bureau (since retired) on the occasion of His Majesty the King-Emperor's birthday.

30. Exclusive of Europeans the number of officers who can read and write stands at 121 against the same number in the preceding year. Of these, 98 were literate in English as against 92 in 1924. Literate Head Constables and Constables number 1,578 as against 1,482 in 1924 ; of these, 197 have a knowledge of English as against 180 in the preceding year.

Four hundred and fifty-seven recruits came under training of whom 241 were finally confirmed in the Force. Sixty-five resigned and 43 were discharged. These may be classed in one category of 108 for the purpose of examining the wastage for in actual practice there is little difference between the two classes. The majority of those who are discharged desert first and are then struck off. The 65 who resigned merely observed the formality of handing in an official resignation. According to the Police Act a man can be called upon to serve a further 2 months prior to his resignation being accepted but this is never done in the case of a recruit as it is sheer waste of Government money. Even as it is the waste is very serious. Taking 3 months as the average service before resignation or discharge we find that a sum of approximately Rs. 9,720 was wasted on the training of recruits. This loss has been even greater in former years. It may be assumed that many 'recruits' join us who have no other object in view than tiding over two or three months when for one reason or another they may be out of work. An amendment of the Police Act by which any recruit joining the Force must undertake to serve for a minimum of one year and the making of the offence of desertion cognizable should bring about the desired result of keeping useless individuals out of the Force and at the same time should not deter the right man from enlisting.

31. The following are the details of casualties during the year 1925 as compared with those of 1924 :—

Casualties.

		1925.	1924.
Resigned	...	152	133
Discharged	...	65	139
Dismissed	...	50	36
Died	...	70	70
Retired (on pension or gratuity)	...	97	134
Deserted	...	12	12
Total		446	524

These figures call for no especial comment except as regards the great reduction in the number of those discharged. The supply of recruits varies from year to year in Bombay and in the year 1925 recruits were not very plentiful. Hence some 200 recruits less were enlisted during the year than in 1924 and since those discharged are mainly from amongst the recruits it is not surprising that the number fell appreciably.

32. The total number of officers and men treated at the Northcote Hospital during the year 1925 was 7,508 as compared with 6,760 in 1924 and 7,411 in 1923. Of these, 18 were suffering from tuberculosis. The daily average on sick list was as follows:—

	1924.	1925.
Indian officers and men	... 74.51	72.25
European officers	... 0.3	0.54

The increase in admissions is due to a large extent to a number of malarial relapse cases of men who had already been discharged from hospital. It has been noticed that in the three divisions (A, H & I and L. A.) the number of relapse cases was comparatively large and arrangements have now been made by way of experiment for all men serving in the two worst divisions after discharge from hospital for Malaria, to undergo a 6 weeks' course of quinine mixture which is given them at the Police Stations. If this treatment is successful it will be extended to other divisions.

There were 24 boys in the Boys' Brigade at the beginning of the year. Of these, 6 boys either resigned or were discharged and 3 boys were taken on in the regular Force. This left a balance of 15 boys in the Brigade at the close of the year, there being no fresh enlistments during the year.

33. All arms, accoutrements and ammunition were regularly inspected and maintained in good order. Musketry practice was held during the year at the Rifle Range of the G. I. P. Railway A. F. at Ghatkoper. I take this opportunity of thanking the Commanding Officer of the A. F. for having kindly placed the Range at my disposal for this purpose.

The officers went through their annual revolver practice and the result was satisfactory. The revolver challenge cup was won by Inspector W. W. Godwin for the fourth year in succession.

34. During the year under report 88 persons were killed and 2,197 persons were injured in accidents as compared with 93 killed and 2,205 injured in the previous year:—

		Killed.	Injured.
By tram cars	...	12	297
By motor cars	...	55	1,159
By hack victorias	...	7	384
By other public conveyances	...	9	266
By private conveyances (other than motor cars).		5	91

Total	...	88	2,197
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35. During the year 1925 the number of public and private conveyances in the City of Bombay were as follows :—

Public vehicles other than motor vehicles.	9,504
Private vehicles other than motor vehicles.	4,074
Motors (private) ...	} 13,000 approximately.
Motors (plying for hire) ...	
Motor lorries (private) ...	} 900 do.
Motor lorries (plying for hire) ...	

The public conveyances other than motor vehicles comprised 2,464 victorias, 21 riding hackeries, 6,586 labour carts and 433 hand carts. Motor vehicles increased by 2,643.

During the year the Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department and the Divisional Police prosecuted 6,947 drivers for different offences under the Bombay City Police Act and the Public Land Conveyances Act, VII of 1920, while 3,039 drivers' licenses were suspended for varying periods, 4,824 drivers were warned and 162 licenses were cancelled. The Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner of Police for the Port rejected 298 horses as unfit for further use.

For years past a common form of crime in the City was the theft of cart loads of goods by bogus cart men; a member of a gang of thieves got himself engaged temporarily by the owner as a driver in place of the permanent driver absent on account of illness or leave: with the latter's badge he had no difficulty in obtaining work as a carrier and he seized the first opportunity of misappropriating his load. To cope with this form of crime a new form of license has been introduced for cart drivers and every license contains a photo of the driver. All business associations have been advised to instruct their Mucadams not to engage any cart driver without first examining his license. I am glad to say that already there has been a marked diminution in this form of crime.

36. (a) The Police Notice and General Enquiry Office issued 861 notices consisting of 13,752 paragraphs and 270 supplements besides a large number of standard forms.

(b) The Bombay City Police Co-operative Urban Bank has proved itself to be a very useful Institution as is evident from the remarkable progress made by it during the year. Its membership rose from 1,809 to 2,315 and its paid up capital from Rs. 85,913 to Rs. 1,35,948. Its working capital amounts nearly to 1½ lacs and the loans advanced to members during the year amounted to Rs. 1,32,000.

Its monthly income rose from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,100 approximately. It has been paying its members a dividend of 5 per cent. regularly for the last three years. The Registrar of Co-operative

Societies in his annual audit classes this Bank in "A" Division and congratulates its Chairman on the progress it has made. For this steady and successful progress Superintendent Mr. W. T. Down who has been its Chairman since its inauguration in the year 1920 really deserves to be complimented.

(c) During the year under report 1,671 important cases were prosecuted by the six Prosecuting Inspectors with satisfactory results.

(d) The outstanding event of the year was the murder of Mr. Bawla on the 12th January. Mr. Bawla was a wealthy young merchant who had just begun to take part in the public life of the City. About 7-30 on the evening of that day Mr. Bawla was held up in his motor car on Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, and murderously attacked. Fortunately while the attack was in progress a motor car carrying 4 British Military Officers passed the spot and the Officers seeing fire-arms being used stopped their car, rushed to the scene, dispersed the assailants and succeeded in arresting one of them. Mr. Bawla was found to be severely wounded and was removed at once to the J. J. Hospital where he died a few hours after admission. There was no difficulty in fixing the motive for the attack as it was well known that Mr. Bawla was keeping a woman who had lately been the mistress of His Highness the Maharaja of Indore and who had left his protection against his will. It was known that emissaries from Indore had been endeavouring to secure the return of the woman to Indore without success. This woman was in the car with Mr. Bawla at the time and from the nature of the attack there was never any doubt that her abduction was the main object in view. Getting to work immediately on such clues as were available, the police were able to place under arrest within less than a week of the murder 7 men on a charge of having taken active part in the murder. These men were arrested in Indore. They were all servants of the Indore State, one of them being a Captain in the Indore Army and another a Mankari to His Highness the Maharaja. A short time later, Sirdar Major-General Phanse, Adjutant-General of the Indore Army, was also arrested. These eight men together with the man who was arrested on the spot were put on their trial. The trial in the High Court commenced on the 27th April and finished on the 23rd May. Three of the accused were sentenced to be hanged, 4 were sentenced to transportation for life and 2 were acquitted. One of the men sentenced to be hanged went out of his mind and is at present confined in a lunatic asylum: the other two were hanged on the 19th November 1925.

A sequel to the case was the abdication of the Maharaja.

The credit for the exposure of this outrageous conspiracy must go chiefly to the British Officers who intervened so decisively at the moment of attack: had they not frustrated the attempt at abduction and captured one of the gang it is doubtful if the criminals would ever have been brought to account: the difficulties in the way of investigation would have been tremendous: the police might in time have learnt the facts but it is very unlikely that they would ever

have obtained sufficient evidence to secure a conviction or even to put the criminals on their trial. Thus it was a great advantage to start the investigation with one of the gang in custody: within a few days he was indentified as a Sowar in the Indore State Mounted Police and thereafter revelations were rapid. The police set to work methodically to piece together every move in the conspiracy from its inception right down to the actual tragedy. They worked night and day for weeks, and their efforts were crowned with success. The investigation was clean and it was thorough. I have never known officers work more whole heartedly than the officers employed in this case, and I have never seen a case better handled. Every officer engaged in the case felt that the honour of the Bombay City Police was at stake and they did not spare themselves. The investigation was carried out under the immediate supervision of Mr. Cauty, the Deputy Commissioner in charge of the Crime Branch, and the officers who took part in it were:—

Acting Superintendent Mr. C. R. Jeffereis,

Deputy Inspector S. P. Bhatkal,

Superintendent Mr. C. W. Sykes,

Acting Superintendent Mr. R. B. Smith,

Inspector E. A. Fern,

Inspector S. C. A. Lyon,

Inspector G. Barnes.

A General mill strike took place during the year. The workers went on strike as a protest against the reduction of their pay by $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ordered by the Mill-owners' Association. The strike began on the 15th September and in a short time all the mills were closed. It came to an end on the 1st December when the Mill-owners cancelled the order of reduction in consequence of the Government of India having suspended the collection of the Cotton Excise duty. The remarkable feature of this strike was the excellent behaviour of the strikers: though they were out of work for $2\frac{1}{2}$ months there was no disorder. It is true a very large number left the City and went to their homes but there must have been 80 or 90 thousand of them left in the City. Owing to the exodus and to the peaceful attitude of those who remained here, it was possible to relax the police arrangements and though it was a period of anxiety, the strain was not so great on the police as is usual on the occasion of a strike.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians arrived in Bombay on the 11th September. They went for a drive round the City with His Excellency the Governor and left the same day for Poona. After a short tour in India they returned to Bombay on the 18th October and embarked on the s.s. "Harvard" the same day for Colombo.

There has been, I regret to say, a large increase in the number of punishments inflicted during the year, but if in consequence the lesson is well learnt that slackness, indifference and dishonesty do not pay in the long run, we may confidently look for an improvement

in the following years. It is a common complaint in the police that the public give little or no assistance to the police. The complaint is true. But the fault is not all on the side of the public. Co-operation in full measure cannot be hoped for till the police win public confidence in full measure. It is unfortunately true that they have not won it yet. The public at present do not trust in the honesty of the police and they resent the incivility and the discourtesy with which not infrequently the police discharge their official duties. In the interest of the good name of the police it is necessary to punish severely every offence that besmirches the reputation of the Force. In regard to honesty, I must say that in the matter of the registration and investigation of crime I consider the standard of honesty is very high, and I am not afraid of comparison with any police Force on that point : but there are side lines in which there is much room for improvement.

Last year I noted that there was a certain amount of public dissatisfaction at the substitution of the patrol system for fixed posts ; and that I was considering a combination of both systems. We experimented at various police stations with different systems and I had finally decided on a certain combination of patrols and fixed posts for each section and was about to address Government as the scheme would necessitate an addition to the Force when I received instructions from Government that I was to reduce my expenditure by 2½ lakhs for the financial year 1926-27. The scheme must therefore be shelved for the present. Not only can it not be put into operation but we shall be forced to curtail even the arrangements it is now possible to make as a reduction of 2½ lakhs in expenditure will inevitably involve a reduction in strength. The out-look for the future therefore is not very hopeful. Criminals from all over India flock into Bombay to prey on its citizens and the task of keeping the City reasonably free of them is not at the best of times an easy one. If the police Force of the City is arbitrarily reduced without regard to actual requirements it may be found that a burden is being placed on them which they are not able to bear.

I had great hopes of success from the new scheme if Government had been able to give sanction for the extra men. Two of the police stations where we experimented were Lamington Road and Princess Street, two of the most criminal sections in the City. The extra men required for the experiment were drafted from other parts of the City. The following were the results. The figures of crime at Lamington Road for 1922, 1923 and 1924 were 918, 1,060 and 1,102 and for 1925 when we tried the experiment they were 827. The figures in Princess Street for 1922, 1923 and 1924 were 1,245, 1,090 and 1,132 and for 1925—841.

I am glad to say there was no Pathan scare in 1925 for the first time for some years. I noted last year that I had asked the Pathan leaders to keep an eye on new arrivals and in the interest of the peaceful and law abiding part of the community to give me information of the presence of bad characters. Throughout the year I kept in close touch with Khan Saheb Samadkhan one of the leaders and

through him and our Pathan Inspector Khan Bahadur Hazaratshah, I kept myself well informed of the views of the head-men of the community. There was no abnormal influx of Pathans during the year and on the whole they gave very little trouble. In view of the periodical panic, a register is now kept showing every case in which Pathans have been accused of offences by complainants and it will, I am sure, be very comforting to those who live in genuine terror of the Pathan to know that out of 9,603 registered cases in 1925 only 108 were attributed to Pathans. Only 25 out of these were crimes of violence. Out of the total of 108 cases 90 were detected and 83 ended in conviction. 153 Pathans were arrested and 94 were convicted.

There is not in my opinion any good ground for public alarm in regard to the Pathan at present.

There are indeed greater menaces in Bombay than the Pathan menace and one of them is the presence of habitual criminals whose main occupation is the commission of crime. Government have recognised the necessity of segregating the confirmed criminal by passing the Criminal Tribes Act. Under that Act it is permissible to declare certain tribes criminal and then to remove to Settlements individual members of that tribe. But many of the worst criminals do not belong to any known criminal tribe and many of these, I am sorry to say, make Bombay their home during the periods when they are not in jail. Most of them have no habitation. They sleep on the foot-path, they have no work except casual labour, the only trade they are proficient in is burglary or theft. In every case where we can obtain proof that such persons are natives of other places they are deported either under the Foreigners' Act or the City Police Act. But there are many about whom no information is available except their criminal record. Nobody can say where they were born or where they were brought up; in many cases it is not even definitely known what caste they belong to as sometimes they give Hindu names and sometimes Muhammadan; in some cases the evidence shows they are natives of Bombay. It is not possible unfortunately to do anything with these men except to run them in for specific offences, and we have to put up with them as long as we cannot find them out in the commission of crime. Many of these habituals have 10 to 20 previous convictions.

Just as the law provides for putting members of criminal tribes away in Settlements, so should it provide for the removal of habituals of the above sort who are in many cases worse than the worst member of any criminal tribe. These habituals are veritable scourges of society; jail has neither a deterrent nor a reformatory effect on them; they come out worse than they went in; they live on the tax-payers' money when they are in jail; they live directly on the tax-payer when they are out of jail; they corrupt the criminals they meet in jail and they corrupt people whom they come in contact with in their freedom; they breed criminals wherever they go. If it were possible to segregate them in Settlements for an indefinite period, and if their earnings were appropriated by Government against their maintenance and

supervision charges, we should have considerably less crime to deal with than we have at present. I have made proposals to Government that legislation should be undertaken on the lines of the English Preventive Detention Act as one means of coping with this problem, and the subject is now under consideration.

37. The most noticeable reductions in crime during the year were at Lamington Road and Princess Street. The following are the figures :—

	1924.	1925.	Decrease.
Lamington Road	... 1,102	827	275
Princess Street	... 1,132	841	291

This satisfactory result was in each case mainly due to the keen personal interest and the strict supervision of the two Inspectors Messrs. Lyon and Wagle and is a striking illustration of the improvement that may be wrought by a keen energetic capable officer.

My thanks are due to the Deputy Commissioners Messrs. Sharp, Lynch-Blosse, Needham, Jacob and Cauty and also to Mr. Giles and Khan Bahadur Kavasji Petigara who acted as Deputy Commissioners for their able assistance.

The work of the Office Superintendent Mr. Chhaganlal M. Tijoriwala was as usual excellent in every way.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT A—
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5-6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>						
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	1	...	1	...
	<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.</i>						
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin.	...	7	...	7	...
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to stamps.	...	1	...	1	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	6	7	...	13	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	4	...	4	...
7	212, 213, 215, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender...	...	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225B & 226 ...	Other offences against Public justice.	2	15	...	17	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159 ...	Rioting or unlawfull assembly.	4	13	...	17	...
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	8	16	...	24	...
		Total ...	20	63	...	83	...
	<i>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.</i>						
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	7	46	...	53	...
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder	...	14	...	14	1
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide	1	9	...	10	...
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	1	16	...	17	2
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence	3	14	...	17	2
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	1	10	...	11	...
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	1	47	...	48	...
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	15	271	1	285	1
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	6	...	6	...
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt	13	306	...	319	4
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373 ...	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	7	70	1	76	1
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	...	2	...	2	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	3	37	...	40	...

PART I.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1925.

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	TRUE CASES.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15).	REMARKS.
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13).				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	5	...	...	5	...	...	5	
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	
...	2	6	3	2	11	...	...	11	
1	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	
1	...	11	1	3	15	...	...	15	1 lunatic; 1 withdrawn.
1	2	9	5	...	14	...	...	14	
1	1	22	...	...	22	...	...	22	
4	7	54	9	8	71	...	...	71	1 lunatic; 1 withdrawn.
1	6	18	6	20	44	...	...	44	1 lunatic; 1 died.
...	3	6	2	...	8	...	...	8	1 transferred; 1 lunatic.
...	2	6	1	1	8	...	...	8	
...	3	7	4	1	12	...	...	12	
...	...	8	7	...	15	...	...	15	
...	...	1	2	8	11	...	...	11	
2	1	37	3	2	42	1	1	43	2 died; 1 lunatic.
9	15	70	150	39	260	...	...	260	1 absconded; 127 compounded.
1	...	1	1	3	5	...	...	5	
6	9	106	159	32	297	...	...	297	1 lunatic; 2 absconded; 1 withdrawn; 135 compounded.
8	10	15	8	34	58	3	...	61	
...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	2	
2	2	26	10	...	36	...	...	36	1 compounded.

STATEMENT A—
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5-6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24	304A, 338	... Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	9	51	...	60	...
		Total ...	61	899	2	958	11
CLASS III.— <i>Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.</i>							
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402	... Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	2	...	...	2	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398	... Robbery	9	117	...	126	11
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	... Serious mischief and cognate offences.	1	5	...	6	...
28	428, 429	... Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	1	...	1	...
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	... Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	85	1,700	83	1,702	2
30	311, 400, 401	... Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	97	1,823	83	1,837	13
CLASS IV.— <i>Minor Offences against the Person.</i>							
31	341 to 344	... Wrongfull restraint and confinement.	1	53	...	54	...
32	336, 337	... Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	1	14	...	15	...
		Total ...	2	67	...	69	...
CLASS V.— <i>Minor Offences against Property.</i>							
33	379 to 382	... Theft ... { of cattle ordinary ...	...	...	...	...	...
			163	5,444	233	5,374	29
34	406 to 409	... Criminal breach of trust.	59	679	...	738	6
35	411 to 414	... Receiving stolen property.	10	216	...	226	...
36	419, 420	... Cheating	24	402	1	425	5
37	447, 448, 453, and 456...	... Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	9	...	9	...
38	461, 462	... Breaking closed receptacle.	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	256	6,750	234	6,772	40

PART I—*contd.*CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1925—*contd.*

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	TRUE CASES.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in Conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15).	REMARKS.
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13).				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
13	5	21	17	3	41	...	...	41	1 absconded; 1 withdrawn; 8 compounded.
42	56	323	371	143	839	4	1	843	4 lunatics; 3 died; 1 transferred; 4 absconded; 2 withdrawn; 271 compounded.
...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	2	
3	6	43	13	50	106	...	...	106	
...	...	2	1	3	6	...	...	6	
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	
13	56	362	47	1,221	1,713	...	...	1,713	1 lunatic; 2 compounded.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	62	408	62	1,275	1,828	...	...	1,828	1 lunatic; 2 compounded.
4	3	5	40	2	47	27	1	74	39 compounded.
1	1	5	6	2	13	...	...	13	5 compounded.
5	4	10	46	4	60	27	1	87	44 compounded.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
79	118	2,568	197	2,380	5,378	13	5	5,391	1 died; 1 absconded; 1 lunatic.
39	43	327	61	261	640	80	5	729	1 absconded; 1 withdrawn.
21	12	149	44	...	193	...	...	193	
6	10	188	85	124	398	48	3	446	6 absconded; 1 transferred; 50 compounded.
...	1	5	3	...	8	15	...	23	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
145	184	3,237	390	2,765	6,626	156	13	6,782	1 lunatic; 1 died; 1 transferred; 8 absconded; 1 withdrawn; 60 compounded.

STATEMENT A—
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5-6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.							
39	295 to 297	Offences against religion .	...	1	...	1	...
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	15	293	...	308	...
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	611	90,571	...	91,182	...
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, (III of 1911 and VI of 1924).	...	161	...	161	...
Total ...			626	91,026	...	91,652	...
Grand Total ...			1,062	1,00,629	319	1,01,372	64

NOTES.—(1) *Column 4*—This should include all cases
 (2) *Column 8*—Enter only cases proved or
 (3) *Column 15*—Enter only cases taken up
 (4)—Cases entered against serial No. 42 are
 Statement A, Part I, for the sake of

*Police Commissioner's Office,
 Bombay, 30th April 1926.*

PART I—*concl'd.*CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1925—*concl'd.*

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	TRUE CASES.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in Conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15).	REMARKS.
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13).				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	
37	25	204	33	9	246	...	...	246	
470	831	88,569	1,301	3	89,873	13,132	12,742	1,03,005	8 transferred; 140 withdrawn.
...	...	97	6	...	103	...	...	103	58 transferred; 1 withdrawn.
507	856	88,871	1,340	12	90,223	13,132	12,742	1,03,355	66 transferred; 141 withdrawn.
719	1,169	92,904	2,218	4,207	99,648	13,319	12,757	1,12,967	7 lunatics; 4 died; 68 transferred; 12 absconded; 145 withdrawn; 367 compounded.

regarding which the Magistrate has not passed orders.
declared to be deliberately false.

direct by Magistrates.

not all cognizable under section 4 (f) of the Criminal Procedure Code but are shown in convenience.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT A—
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.		Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>						
1	115, 117, 118, 119, 120B (1).	Abetment of cognizable offence Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy	...	...	...	2 ...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.						
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...	12 ...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to Coin	...	...	...	1 ...
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to Stamps	...	...	...	6 ...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	5	...	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...
7	212, 213, 215, 216, 216A.	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225B and 226.	Other offences against public justice	...	...	16	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	11	68	...
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	...	8	15	...
Total ...				24	118	...
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.						
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	...	5	45	...
* ...						
12	307	Attempts at murder	...	...	20	2
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	3	19	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	...	1	20	...
15	377	Unnatural offence	...	5	14	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	3	3	...
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	...	1	44	...
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	...	17	382	1
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt... ..	...	...	6	...
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt	...	10	429	1
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 375.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	...	7	36	1
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	...	...	5	...
23	353, 354, 355, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	3	56	...
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	9	46	...
Total ...				64	1,125	5

PART II.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1925.

Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			REMARKS.
						Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...		2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 lunatic ; 1 non-cognizable; 1 withdrawn. 3 non-cognizable.
...		6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		9	...	3	...	...	...	...	
...		...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		14	12	2	1	...	...	...	
...		63	26	37	...	13	...	...	
...		23	22	1	...	...	...	...	
...		116	73	43	3	21	...	...	1 lunatic ; 4 non-cognizable; 1 withdrawn.
...		46	25	21	3	3	...	...	1 lunatic ; 1 died; 1 dealt with in previous year under Section 466, C. P. C. and brought up again for trial.
...		8	6	2	...	8	...	...	1 transferred ; 1 lunatic.
...		16	9	7	...	6	...	...	2 died; 1 lunatic. 1 absconded ; 218 compounded.
1		16	10	6	...	4	...	...	
...		19	8	11	1	...	...	...	
...		6	1	5	...	...	...	...	1 lunatic ; 3 absconded ; 2 withdrawn; 214 compounded.
...		41	37	4	1	1	1	1	
2		374	92	282	17	21	...	...	
...		6	1	5	1	...	...	...	3 compounded.
...		421	133	283	7	13	...	...	
2		33	17	16	4	7	4	...	
...		5	1	4	...	...	...	...	1 absconded ; 1 withdrawn; 9 compounded. 4 lunatics; 3 died; 1 transferred; 5 absconded; 1 dealt with in previous year under Section 466, C. P. C. and brought up again for trial; 3 withdrawn; 444 compounded.
...		57	35	22	...	2	...	...	
...		50	21	29	2	4	...	...	
5	1,098	396	702	36	69	5	1	4	

STATEMENT A—
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>				
	<i>CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.</i>				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	6	...	1
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	...	135	11
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	1	2	...
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	1	...
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	28	576	18
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...
		Total ...	35	714	30
	<i>CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.</i>				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	1	73	...
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	...	15	...
		Total ...	1	88	...
	<i>CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.</i>				
33	379 to 382	Theft ... { of cattle { ordinary	93	3,352	21
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	32	431	4
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	10	256	...
36	419, 420	Cheating	20	338	2
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	14	...
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...
		Total ...	155	4,294	27

PART II—*contd.*CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1925—*contd.*

Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			REMARKS.
						Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1 lunatic; 5 compounded; 1 dealt with in previous year under Section 466, C.P.C. and brought up again for trial.
...	112	75	37	4	12	...	...	...	
...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	549	441	108	6	28	...	...	...	
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	670	519	151	10	40	...	...	...	1 lunatic; 5 compounded; 1 dealt with in previous year under Section 466, C.P.C. and brought up again for trial.
...	71	9	62	1	3	44	1	43	57 compounded.
...	15	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	9 compounded.
...	86	14	72	1	3	44	1	43	66 compounded.
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	3,232	2,533	399	141	85	19	5	14	2 died; 1 absconded; 1 lunatic.
3	434	340	94	150	24	94	5	89	1 absconded; 1 withdrawn.
1	250	157	93	...	15	...	...	...	
...	344	221	123	31	5	55	3	52	6 absconded; 1 transferred; 66 compounded.
...	11	5	6	...	3	33	...	33	
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	4,271	3,556	715	322	132	201	13	188	1 lunatic; 2 died; 1 transferred; 8 absconded; 1 withdrawn; 66 compounded.

STATEMENT A—
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>				
	CLASS	VI.—Other Offences not specified above.			
39	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	...	1	...
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 & nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	14	286	...
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	638	93,680	...
42	.....	Offences relating to Criminal Tribes Act (III of 1911 and VI of 1924).	...	161	...
		Total ...	652	94,128	...
		Grand Total ...	931	1,00,469	62

NOTE.—(1) Columns 13 to 15—Enter only persons concerned in cases taken up direct by

NOTE.—(2) Persons entered against Serial No. 42 are not all concerned in cognizable Part II, for the sake of convenience.

Police Commissioner's Office : }
Bombay, 30th April 1926. }

PART II—*concl.*CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1925—*concl.*

Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			REMARKS.
						Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	1 275	1 204	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	93,442	91,375	2,067	...	867	13,144	12,754	390	9 transferred; 148 withdrawn.
...	103	97	6	...	...	...	...	...	58 transferred; 1 withdrawn.
...	93,821	91,677	2,144	3	892	13,144	12,754	390	67 transferred; 149 withdrawn.
21	1,00,054	96,237	3,827	375	1,157	13,394	12,769	625	7 lunatics; 5 died; 69 transferred; 13 absconded; 154 withdrawn; 581 compounded; 4 non-cognizable; 2 dealt with in previous years under Section 466. C. P. C. and brought up again for trial.

Magistrates.

offences under Section 4 (f) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but are shown Statement A—

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT B—
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE

Serial No.			Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5).
	Law.	Offence.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>				
1	115	... Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	.....	.....	.....
	117	... Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	.....	.....	...
	118, 119	... Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	.....	.....	... ..
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...		.....	.....	.....
	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.				
2	131 to 130, 505	... Offences against the State ...	.....	.....	.....
3	137	... Harboursing deserters by Master of ship.	.....	.....	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225A, 227 to 229.	... Offences against public justice .	.....	4	4
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ..	... Offences by public servants ...	.....	.....	.....
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	... False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	.....	1	1
7	465 to 477A	... Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	.....	1	1
8	264 to 267	... Offences relating to weights and measures.	.....	.....	.....
9	482 to 489	... Making or using false trade-marks.	3	3	6
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	... Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...		3	9	12
	CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.				
11	312 to 316	... Causing miscarriage	.....	.....	.....
12	370	... Buying or disposing of slaves	.....	.....	.....
12A	376	... Rape by the husband	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...		.....	.....	.....

PART I.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1925.

[illegible]

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5).
1	2	3	4	5	6
CLASS III.— <i>Serious Offences against Property.</i>					
13	384 to 389	... | Extortion	.....	.....	.....
Total			.....	.....	.....
CLASS IV.— <i>Minor Offences against the Person.</i>					
14	345	... | Wrongful confinement	.....	.....	.....
15	352, 355, 358	... | Criminal force	19	931	950
16	334	... | Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	.....	.....	.....
17	323	... | Voluntarily causing hurt	57	331	338
Total			56	1,292	1,348
CLASS V.— <i>Minor Offences against Property.</i>					
18	417, 418	... | Cheating	.....	.....	.....
19	403 to 405	... | Criminal misappropriation of property.	4	22	26
20	426, 427, 434	... | Mischief (simple)	.....	1	1
Total			4	23	27
CLASS VI.— <i>Other Offences not specified above.</i>					
21	298	... | Offences against religion	.....	.....	.....
22	490 to 492	... | Criminal breach of contract of service.	.....	.....	.....
23	493 to 498	... | Offences relating to marriage	5	29	34
24	500 to 502	... | Defamation	.....	22	22
25	504, 506 to 510	... | Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	44	1,044	1,088
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	.....	.....	.....
27	294A	... | Keeping a lottery office	.....	.....	.....
28	Cases under Chapter VIII(a), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	.....	.....	.....
29	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances	.....	.....	.....
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	.....	.....	.....
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	8	51	59
Total			57	1,146	1,203

PART I—*contd.*

Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345, and 494, C.P.C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
		Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
.....				...			
.....							
.....							
.....		913	35	2	.....	...	.....
.....							
.....		372	24	2	.....	.....	.....
.....		1,285	59	4	.....	.....	.....
.....							
.....		20	4	2	.....	.....	.....
.....		1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		21	4	2	.....	.....	.....
.....							
.....							
.....		28	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		21	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		1,064	21	3	.....	.....	.....
.....							
.....							
.....							
.....							
.....							
.....		21	38	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		1,134	66	3	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
	<i>Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.</i>					
32	Section 102 Act III of 1909.	The Insolvency Act	...	.....	5	5
33	Act XI of 1890	... The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Feeding charges).	...	.....	8	8
34	Act IV of 1884	... The Indian Explosive Act	...	.....	1	1
35	Act XV of 1881	... The Indian Factory Act	...	2	22	24
36	Act I of 1920, and Act XXV of 1867.	The Indian Press Act	...	.....	2	2
37	Act XIII of 1859	... The Breach of Workmen's Contract Act.	...	.....	5	5
38	Act III of 1888	... The Bombay Municipal Act	...	580	19,366	19,946
		Total	...	582	19,409	19,991
		Grand Total	...	702	21,879	22,581

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, }
 Bombay, 9th April 1926. }

PART I—*concid.*

Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345, and 494, C.P.C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
		Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	7	4,925	14,740	269	.....	.....	.....
2	7	4,942	14,771	269	.....	.....	.....
2	7	7,388	14,906	278	.....	.....	.....

S. S. RANGNEKAR,
Chief Presidency Magistrate,
and Revenue Judge, Bombay.

STATEMENT B—

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.
				On complaint.	On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	<i>Sections of I. P. Code.</i>					
	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	.....	...	...	.....
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	.....	...	...	.....
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	.....	...	...	.....
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	.....	...	...	.....
		Total ...	.....	...	...	.....
	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.					
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	.....	...	...	.....
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	.....	...	...	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	.....	4	...	.....
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ...	.....	...	...	.....
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	.....	1	...	.....
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	.....	1	...	.....
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	.....	...	...	.....
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	3	3	...	.....
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	.....	...	...	.....
		Total ...	3	9	...	.....
	CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.					
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	.....	...	...	.....
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	.....	...	...	.....
12A	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	.....	...	...	.....
		Total ...	.....	...	...	.....
	CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.					
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	.....	...	...	.....
		Total ...	.....	...	...	.....

STATEMENT B—

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.
				On complaint.	On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.						
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	...	33	1,816	...
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	...	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	...	84	759	...
Total			...	117	2,575	...
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.						
18	417, 418	Cheating	...	...	...	...
19	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property.	...	8	26	...
20	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	...	...	1	...
Total			...	8	27	...
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.						
21	298	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	...	...	...
23	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	...	5	43	...
24	500 to 502	Defamation	...	...	31	...
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	...	98	1,983	...
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	...	...	...	...
27	294A	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (a), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	...	8	51	...
Total			...	111	2,108	...

PART II--*contd.*

Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 & 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
		Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)
.....	...	...	...				...	
1,849	...	1,778	68	3.74	3	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...				...	
843	...	773	66	8.69	4	.....	...	.....
2,692	...	2,551	134	99.06	7	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...				...	
34	...	24	8	30.76	2	.....	...	.....
1	...	1	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
35	...	25	8	29.62	2	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...				...	
.....	...	...	...				...	
48	...	42	6	13.65	.....	.....	...	.....
31	...	30	1	3.23	.....	.....	...	.....
2,081	...	2,026	51	2.57	4	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...				...	
.....	...	...	...				...	
.....	...	...	...				...	
.....	...	...	...				...	
.....	...	...	...				...	
59	...	21	38	74.50	.....	.....	...	.....
2,219	...	2,119	96	4.55	4	.....	...	.....

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.
				On complaint.	On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<i>Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.</i>					
32	Sec. 102 Act III of 1909.	Insolvency Act	...	5	...	.....
33	Act XI of 1890	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act	...	8	...	.....
34	Act IV of 1884	The Indian Explosive Act	...	1	...	.....
35	Act XV of 1881	The Indian Factory Act	2	22	...	.....
36	Act I of 1920 and XXII of 1867.	Indian Press Act	...	2	...	.....
37	Act XIII of 1859	The Breach of Workmen's Contract Act.	...	5	...	.....
38	Act III of 1888	The Bombay Municipal Act	580	19,366	...	.....
		Total	582	19,409	...	.....
		Grand Total	821	24,128	...	.....

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court,
Bombay, 9th April 1926.

}

PART II—*concl'd.*

Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 & 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
		Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)
5	...	5	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
8	...	4	4	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
1	...	...	1	100	.....	.....	...	.....
24	...	...	24	109.09	.....	.....	...	.....
2	...	...	2	100	.....	.....	...	.....
5	...	5	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
19,946	2	4,928	14,740	76.11	269	7	...	.....
19,991	2	4,942	14,771	76.10	269	7	...	.....
24,949	2	9,643	15,015	62.23	282	7	...	.....

S. S. RANGNEKAR,
Chief Presidency Magistrate,
and Revenue Judge, Bombay.

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered during the year 1925.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>A.—Cognizable.</i>						
1. Theft—				Rs.	Rs.	
(a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	1,413	295	20.88	5,52,826	61,049	11.04
(b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	147*	...	.....	36,709	...
(c) Other thefts ...	5,108	2,358	46.16	9,19,986	3,03,737	33.02
2. Robbery—						
(a) Dacoity ...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
(b) Other Robbery ...	91	27	29.67	16,557	7,257	43.83
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	572	163	28.50	3,00,674	72,381	24.07
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	19	3	15.79	1,323	96	7.26
5. Possession of stolen property...	...	305	...	.....	6,493	...
Total ...	7,203	3,170	44.01	17,91,360	4,87,722	27.23
<i>B.—Non-Cognizable.</i>						
6. Extortion ...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
7. Criminal misappropriation ...	13	4	30.76	8,497	1,082	12.73
Total ...	13	4	30.76	8,497	1,082	12.73

* Of these, 128 cases are connected with the principal theft cases accounted for either under theft (a) or (c) in column 3. This number is therefore excluded from the total cases in column 3 while calculating the percentage of cases in column 4.

(1) Figures supplied by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, for direct cognizable cases:—

Column 2	...	...	...	...	Cases	26
" 3	...	...	...	...	"	12
" 5	...	...	...	...	Rs.	23,407
" 6	...	...	...	...	"	17,335

(2) Rs. 5,269 worth of property was recovered during the year out of the property stolen in previous years.

(3) Rs. 9,522 worth of property was recovered by the Bombay City Police in the City of Bombay during the year out of the property stolen outside their jurisdiction.

Police Commissioner's Office : }
Bombay, 30th April 1926. }

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT D

STATEMENT

Showing strength and cost of

District.	Number of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Deputy Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.		
								Foot.	Water.	Mounted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bombay City ...	5	10	...	43	24	112*	60	350	9	6
Temporary Staff for keeping watch over undesirable Pathans in the city.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
Temporary Criminal Investigation Department, War Branch.	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Temporary Criminal Investigation Department.	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
Temporary Establishment for the Sixth Presidency Magistrate's Court, Mazagaon.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Temporary Criminal Tribes Branch.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...

Note.--(1) Additional Police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the are employed being explained

(2) The total cost shown in column 18 should include contingencies.

(3) The figures mentioned in columns 16, 17 and 18 of the statement are for the

(4) Column 23 is left blank as outposts resembling those in the Districts do not exist

* Jemadars and other native officers of the higher rank such as Subedars and

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 30th April 1926. }

D.

Police during the year 1925.

Number of Constables.				Total Cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total Cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial.	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17).	Area in square miles.	Population.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police Force.
Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Total.									To area.	To population.		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
3,097	78	38	3,832	Rs. 31,63,460	Rs. 2,49,928	Rs. 34,13,388	22	1,175,914	...	18	...	0.0057	306.87	100,203	26.15
...	...	...	3	5,997	...	5,997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	7,626	...	7,626	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	8,809	...	8,809	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	8	4,032	...	4,032	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	11	5,798	...	5,798	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

sanctioned force, but should be added at the end of the statement, the purposes for which they in the text of the report.

financial year ending 31st March 1926.

in Bombay City.

Risaldar are shown as Sub-Inspectors.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT

Return showing equipment, discipline and General

Range.	District.	TOTAL STRENGTH.				ARMAMENT OF THE FORCE.		
		Sanctioned.		Actual.		Number of swords.	Number of muskets.	Number of revolvers.
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Bombay City	239	3,578	226	3,474	57	449	225

Range.	District.	REWARDS.		EDUCATION.		NUMBER OF CONSTABLES.				
		Rewarded during the year.	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Number of Police who can read and write.		Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years.	Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.
				Officers.	Men.					
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	Bombay City	2	1,472	222	1,578	277	727	1,425	488	199

Note.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 30th April 1926.

E.

Internal Management of the Force for the Year 1925.

PUNISHMENTS.

Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.		Punished Judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
				Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
5	44	24	449	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8

NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR.

PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL ACTUAL STRENGTH OF.

NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR.						PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL ACTUAL STRENGTH OF.				REMARKS.
On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.	Vacancies.	
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
97	152	49	65	12	70	902.92	1.97	1.89	117	

or officers of higher rank. Head Constables should be shown as men.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

*Return of Inquests held by the Coroner of Bombay during the
Calendar year 1925.*

Serial No.	Verdicts—Causes of deaths.	Number of Inquests during the year 1925.	Number of Inquests during the year 1924.	Increase during the year 1925.	Decrease during the year 1925.	Remarks.
<i>Offences.</i>						
1	Culpable homicide amounting to murder (offenders committed suicide).	1	...	1	...	
2	Justifiable homicide ...	...	2	...	2	
3	Culpable homicide amounting to murder (acts punishable under the Indian Penal Code).	62*	70	...	8	* There were 2 deaths in one inquest.
4	Rash and negligent acts ...	37	36	1	...	
<i>Suicide.</i>						
1	By cutting throats ...	9	6	3	...	
2	.. drowning ...	14	16	...	2	
3	.. hanging ...	9	15	...	6	
4	.. stabbing ...	4	2	2	...	
5	.. jumping out of a window, building, terrace, etc.	14	13	1	...	
6	.. lying on railway lines in front of a train in motion.	3	3	...	...	
7	.. opium, arsenic and other poisons.	43	39	4	...	
8	.. shooting ...	3	1	2	...	
9	.. burning ...	2	8	...	6	
10	.. knocking head against a wall.	...	...	...	...	
<i>Accidental Deaths.</i>						
1	Accidents on board the ships ...	10	16	...	6	
2	.. by mill machinery ...	13	17	...	4	
3	 railway trains ...	95	81	14	...	
4	 tram cars ...	11	18	...	7	
5	 motor cars, taxicabs, trolleys, etc.	37	47	...	10	
6	 being knocked down by run-away horses.	2	1	1	...	
7	 blasting operations.	...	1	...	1	
8	 drowning ...	30	23	7	...	

Serial No.	Verdicts—Causes of deaths.	Number of Inquests during the year 1925.	Number of Inquests during the year 1924.	Increase during the year 1925.	Decrease during the year 1925.	Remarks.
<i>Accidental Deaths—contd.</i>						
9	Accidents by poisoning ...	6	7	...	1	
10	" " suffocation ...	3	...	3	...	
11	" " burns ...	46*	34	12	...	* There were 2 deaths in one inquest.
12	" " fall from houses, buildings, etc.	38	35	3	...	
13	" " falling from scaffolding, ladders, etc.	8	20	...	12	
14	" " injuries by carts, carriages, etc.	13	17	...	4	
15	" " fall of bales of cotton, bags of grain, etc.	9	10	...	1	
16	" " fall of rocks, stones, hills, etc.	9	12	...	3	
17	" " fall of metal plates, iron girders, etc.	8	7	1	...	
18	" " fall of houses, buildings, etc.	6†	4	2	...	† There were 3 deaths in one inquest.
19	" " scalds ...	1	4	...	3	
20	Accidentally electrocuted ...	2	7	...	5	
21	Hydrophobia, snake bites, etc. ...	1	...	1	...	
22	Accidental fall on roads, pavements, etc., while walking.	11	5	6	...	
23	Miscellaneous ...	9	11	...	2	
<i>Deaths otherwise caused.</i>						
1	Still born ...	...	...	...	...	
2	Natural causes ...	45	19	26	...	
3	Judicial strangulation ...	3‡	1	2	...	‡ There were 2 deaths in one inquest.
4	Found dead ...	12	22	...	10	
5	Found drowned ...	16	27	...	11	
Total ...		645	657	92	104	

Note.—There were in all 122 sittings of adjourned inquests during the year 1925 as compared with 171 during 1924. In 79 cases inquests were unnecessary as the *post-mortem* examination showed that death was due to disorder (natural causes).

6th January 1926.

B. N. ATHAVLE,
Coroner of Bombay.

Statement showing the offences for which persons of the age of 14 years and under were placed before the Presidency Magistrates, Bombay, during the year 1925.

Serial No.	Offences.	Number of persons arrested.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Result of persons convicted.					
					Sent to Reformatory or Boys' Industrial Home.	Imprisoned.	Flogged.	Fined.	Bound over to be of good behaviour.	Admonished and discharged.
1	Theft	225	216	10	47	33	79	4	33	19
2	House-breaking and theft	17	16	1	6	...	7	...	2	1
3	Criminal breach of trust	6	6	...	3	...	1	...	1	1
4	Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension.	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
5	Offences relating to coin	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
6	Administering stupefying drug to cause hurt.	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...
7	Municipal Act, 1888	87	83	4	...	...	...	76	...	7
8	Public Conveyances Act	30	30	...	...	...	...	21	...	9
9	Cruelty to animals	11	10	1	...	...	...	10	...	...
10	Gambling	31	29	2	1	2	8	12	...	6
11	Begging for alms	67	67	...	4	6	4	11	...	42
12	Unauthorised return after removal from Bombay.	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
13	Found under suspicious circumstances.	6	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
14	Obstruction by squatters	927	925	2	...	2	...	762	...	161
15	Possession of stolen property...	25	24	1	3	12	2	2	2	3
16	Drunkenness or disorderly behaviour.	9	9	...	...	...	...	7	...	2
17	Wilful trespass	6	6	...	...	1	...	4	...	1
18	Committing nuisance in streets	28	28	...	...	...	3	17	...	8
19	Other offences under the City Police Act.	22	22	...	...	...	...	18	...	4
Grand Total		1,505	1,481	24	65	63	106	944	39	164

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 30th April 1926.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.